BOM BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,561—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st Dec.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
			1896.
† THAMES	4173	A. Symens	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
,, GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5380	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

[redacted]
RVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA*
HEE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID.
Captain. Tons. H.P. To Sail on
A. Fellner......4,235 350 7th Jan. '96
C. Bellen ......4,351 350 7th Feb. 96
GE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.
2nd Class. Deck.
CE .... Rs. 325 Rs. 150
OMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on
st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1895

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and Amrica.

TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 19th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 24th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 21st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MOMBASSA. ZANZIBAR. AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 16th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE ENGINE now working at the Sri Dwarka Dhees Jute Mills, Cawnpore, WILL BE SOLD CHEAP to make room for more powerful Engine. The Engine is a condensing one, made by Messrs. Pearce Brothers, Dundee, has been at work since 1884 and is in very good working order. Diameter of Cylinder which is fitted with Corliss valves 26", Diameter of Air Pump 18", Length of Stroke 4 feet, Diameter of Fly wheel (rope driving) 20 feet, Indicates 250 H. P. with a pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch. The Engine can be seen at work at the Mills on any working day.

Also

A BOILER by the same makers 30' by 6' 7" fitted with Galloway Tubes and all the usual fittings working at 60 lbs.

For price and any further details Apply to

THE PROPRIETORS.

Cawnpore, 12th December, 1895.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

CHEESE, HAMS, BACON.
STORES & TINNED PROVISIONS
Including Special Delicacies for Christmas.

SWEETS, BONBONS, CRACKERS,
FRESH GRAPES & DRIED FRUITS,
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, NUTS.
WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the most approved Brands.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S XMAS CAKES

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

GOODS OF THE FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
Every Asticle Guaranteed.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS!

VALUABLE XMAS PRESENTS!!
ALWAYS WORTH ITS VALUE
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
SILVER WARE.
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED IN CASHMERE, LUCKNOW, CUTCH, MADRAS, BURMAH, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL designs, most artistical finish, comprising every article for use ; will make very handsome XMAS, WEDDING, or BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

OVER Rs. 50,000 WORTH
SILVER WARE IN STOCK
AT

S. J. TELLERY AND CO.'S

SHOW ROOMS : ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW.
An inspection will interest every Connoisseur of Art.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED !

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CLOCKS.

WE have just added to our already LARGE and VARIED Collection a supply of some of the Latest Designs in CLOCKS. The following List will give some idea of the very EXTENSIVE STOCK we have to select from :—

TOWER OR TURRET CLOCKS.
Of any dimensions, from 2 feet to 12 feet diameter.

MUSICAL TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS.
Highest London Finish.

WALL CLOCKS.
English, American, German, and Swiss Clocks in a variety of Designs.

CARRIAGE or PALKI CLOCKS.
Ormolu or Mosaic Gold Cases in handsome Leather Cases for Travelling.

LADIES' CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
In Best Chased or Polished Ormolu Cases, with and without Fancy Enamelling.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.
Old-fashioned, but always favourites, beautiful Swiss Carving.

AUTOMATIC CLOCKS.
Or Clock without Hands, the Latest Novelty.

LIGHT-HOUSE CLOCKS.
Models in Gilt or Nickel, with Timepiece, Aneriod, Barometer, and Thermometer.

FANCY CLOCKS.
Mercury, Astronomy, &c., real Bronze Figure.

BRACKET CLOCKS.
In various Sizes, and Unique Ornamentation.

AMERICAN THIRTY DAYS'
Timepieces that go with one Winding for Thirty Days.

DRUM CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.
Of very fine Movements and Appearance, specially made for Travelling.

400-DAY CLOCKS.
Splendid Clocks, make attractive Table Ornaments under a Glass Dome.

ENGINE MODEL CLOCKS.
Various forms of the above closely imitated.

HALL OR LIBRARY CLOCKS.
Some of these strike the Hours and Half-hours, while others chime the Quarters in addition.

BOUDOIR TIMEPIECES.
A Novel Collection of these Useful and Decorative Timekeepers.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE BEST RUPEES WORTH
IS SOLD BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
IT IS CALLED
THE ART GUN PACKET.
CONTAINS 16 CHOICE CARDS for Re. 1.
Single Cards, Choicest Assortment in Bombay As. 3 to Rs. 2-8.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

THE GRAPHIC
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
BLACK AND WHITE.
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC
YULE TIDE
PEARS ANNUAL.

With large Coloured Plates Re. 1 each.
CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS.
THE "SANTA CLAUS" BOX.
A complete outfit for Xmas Tree Rs. 5.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
NEWEST KINDS, As. 10 to Rs. 3-4 per box.
BOYS' DOLLS, &c., FOR THE CHILDREN.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

CHRISTMAS.

ALL our various Departments have now been completely replenished with all NEW GOODS, specially ordered out for this Season.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

GENTS' EVENING WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
	Per Pair.	
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. SIDES	2	0
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. FRONTS	2	4
BLACK Lisle Thread, EMBD. FRONTS	2	12
BLACK Spun Silk, EMBD. FRONTS	5	0
BLACK Pure Silk, EMBD. FRONTS	10	0
	Per Doz.	
WHITE DRESS TIES	4	8
,, ,, BOWS, NEWEST SHAPES.	5	0
	Per Pair.	
WHITE KID GLOVES	2	0
LAVENDER ,,	2	8
,, Black POINTS	2	12

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packin and Postage extra.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
IODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB

Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 17TH, & THURSDAY, the 19TH, & FRIDAY, the 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE ......SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Stalls and Dress Circle..................................	Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery	Re. 1

Overture: 9 P.M.

Children's Matinee Concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

PRICES:

Children and Servants..................................	Re. 1
Adults	Rs. 2

Overture: 4 P.M.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "ALECTO," arrived from HULL, and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that on and from the 1st of January, 1896, the FARES of Third Class Passengers travelling by Ordinary Passenger Trains (not by Mail Trains) will be REDUCED over this line from Two-and-a-half to Two Pies per mile in local as well as in through booking.

But the present Fares by Ordinary Train for Third Class Return Tickets between Victoria Terminus and Intermediate Stations up to Kalyan inclusive, will remain as at present, except that in a few cases there will be a slight reduction.

Revised Fare Lists will be exhibited shortly at the Stations on this line.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 14th of December, 1895.

'MA TO 'PA.

OUR Child "would not be happy" till he gets the Pretty Doll we saw at

MADON, SONS AND Co.,
CARNAC ROAD,
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

A very few Selected Pieces in many sizes are on view.

YULE TIDE PERFUME.

A Special Perfume prepared at Home for this Season Re. 1-8. Also New Perfumes never imported in Bombay, such as Noel Bouquet, Paschalia, Mephisto, Titania, &c., from 1-4.

MADON, SONS AND Co.,
FORT AND CARNAC ROAD,
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IT is proposed to Construct a NEW GRAIN SHED, on the premises of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at Carnac Bridge. Tenders for the masonry work in connexion with this Shed are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, in Church Gate Street, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1896. The Plans, &c., can be inspected at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1895.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be made with each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 16th December, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAVERVAHU (widow of SETH LAKHMIDASS DAMJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RATANSI GOKULDAS the Surviving Executor named in the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of December, 1895.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,62,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,46,454	1	6
Deposits..	„ 92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	„ 7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	„ 2,31,133	5	2
Total.........Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	„ 1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 3,07,525	5	9
Total.........Rs.	1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE PARENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated
Under the "Indian Companies Act 1882."
CAPITAL ....Rs. 60,00,000
IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which 30,000 are Preference, and the remaining 30,000 are Ordinary Shares.

HOLDERS of Preference Shares are entitled to receive out of the profits of each year a preferential dividend for such year at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on the Preference Shares held by them, respectively, the surplus profits in each year being applicable to the payment of dividends to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in proportion to the Capital paid up thereon.

(2,500 Preference Shares, and 2,500 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription.) Rs. 10 per Shares will be payable on application and the balance on allotment.

DIRECTORS:
LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esq. (Chairman).
JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA, Esq., J. P.
LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE, Esq., J. P.
HARKISONDASS NAROTUMDASS, Esq., J. P.
PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI WADIA, Esq., J. P.

VENDOR'S AGENT:
NUSSERWANJI BOMANJI JUSSAWALA, Esq.

CONSULTING CHEMIST:
ALFRED F. BILDERBECK GOMESS, F.R.M.S., 24a, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, London, S.W.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, AND BAYLEY.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RANINA AND SON—Offices: 43 to 47, Hornby Row.

Application for Shares to be Addressed to the Companies' Offices, Nos. 43, 45, 47, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JAMES DICKSON, formerly of Bombay, in India, but late of No. 15, Lee Park, in the County of London, European, deceased, (who died at Brindisi in Italy on the 15th day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of November, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of HENRY WYATT, the proving executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the whole of British India), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 6th day of January 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said executor or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 21st day of November, 1895.

BROWN AND MOIR.
Administrators' Solicitors.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 80 40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.............................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered. The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,00
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,00
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

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Agents.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
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CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.........	Fcs. 200,000,000	=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs.	40,000,000	=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

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Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay University: Matriculation Examination result, 4 p.m.
Annual Inspection of the Harbour by the Port Trustees.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Orphean Dramatic Club performance of Elizabeth R., 9 p.m.
Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., a Gospel Address, by Mrs. M. B. Fuller, 8-30 p.m. All are invited.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Sutlej and Patna entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Naseri yesterday; the steamer Ponani left it on Sunday and the steamer Rajapuri yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Hockheimer entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer City of London yesterday; and the steamer Mombassa left it on Sunday.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

Theft at Chowpatty Road.—Raja Hakma, a Marwari, residing at Chowpatty Road, has reported to the police the theft of a small tin box, containing gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 183 from a locked cupboard, the key of which was left under a cushion, during his absence on Saturday.

Pocket Picking in the Tram Car.—Sullim Vallee, a Khoja, residing at Samuel Street, has made a report to the police that on the evening of the 11th instant, while he was travelling in a tram car between Bori Bunder and Nagdevi Street, his pocket was picked of a leatheri purse, containing currency notes of the value of Rs 150.

Accident to a Municipal Labourer.—On Sunday last, Rama Babaji, aged twenty-two, a Municipal labourer, while at work in a drainage excavation at Upper Colaba, had his right leg fractured by a large boulder accidentally falling on it. Rama was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment.

Burglary in a Dispensary.—On Saturday night, dispensary, belonging to Dr. Ana Moreshwar Kunte, at Girgaum Back Road, was broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing open a window. The theft included three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, two for Rs 5 each, and Rs. 10 in cash from a cupboard in the dispensary.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	My Fatherland	Seidel
Valse	Carmen	Strauss
Selection	The Gondoliers	Godfrey
Abendlauten	Idylle	Eilenberg
Dance Morris	Henry viii	Edward
Forest Echoes		Reinhardt

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Child Scalded—On Sunday forenoon, a Mahomedan child, named Ahmed Baban, aged three, residing with his father at Dongree Street, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from scalds, which he accidentally received by upsetting a tea-pot placed by his mother on the ground, on the morning of the 11th instant. The child was treated at home until Sunday last, but getting worse, was removed to the hospital as above stated.

Lecture.—Mr. Bertram Keightly, M.A. (Cantab.), general secretary, Indian section, Theosophical Society, arrives in Bombay this morning. He will deliver public lectures at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, during the week. He meets Mrs. Annie Besant, who arrives by the next mail steamer Oriental, and will accompany her to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Indian section, Theosophical Society, which will be held this year at Adyar, Madras, on the 26th instant and following days.

Arrival of the Clive.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Fishy, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., from Karachi, which port she left on the 14th instant, with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and staff. She has also brought the following details:—Captain Collings, R. D. Fusiliers, Miss Still, I. N. Service, 78 European details, 3 women, 5 children, 9 native details, and 4 followers. She experienced fine weather during the voyage.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant Medical College Library at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business, the minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; Dr. Jal. S. B. Vakil will be elected a member of the Society; notes on two cases of intra thoracic tumour by Surgeon-Capt. L. F. Childe; notes on three cases of celiotomy, etc., by Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

The Golden Gang Again.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Harrilal Maggonbhai appeared to answer the charge of embezzlement in respect of Rs. 1,000 entrusted to him by his employer, Mahomed Hossein Abbas, a Mogul merchant, having a place of business at Frere Road. The money was given in his charge for the purpose of payment to Tekchand Sevram, Abdul Rahman Street, with regard to a hundi from Zanzibar. It appeared that about six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, accused sent his son to complainant with a message that he had been cheated and robbed of the amount by two men and a woman at Withalwady. Mr. Craige, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. After the evidence of complainant had been recorded, the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

Fatal Fall of a Wall.—Yesterday forenoon a portion of a wall of a recently pulled down house, belonging to a Parsee, named Nusserwanji Byramji, at Camatipoora 8th Lane, collapsed, resulting in the death of a labourer, named Lingoo Maloo, aged fifty. It appears that the old house had been pulled down and foundations to build a new one in its place have been filled in. A small portion of the old wall, measuring about ten feet high and fifteen broad, was still standing. Yesterday morning the deceased went on to the top of this wall, and after loosening some brick-works, was coming down, when the whole of the wall suddenly collapsed, burying him under the debris. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a couple of hours after admission. In the evening Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Assault by Boarders.—Before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged two Goanese, named Manuel Fernandes and Francis Joseph, with causing hurt to an old Goanese widow, named Paulina Fernandes, a boarding-house-keeper, on Wednesday night. Mr. Salmon appeared for complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. DeLima. It appears that the prosecutrix, who keeps a boarding-house at Mazagon, had some dispute with the accused, who had been her boarders for some time past, regarding the boarding charges. About nine o'clock on Wednesday night, the two accused forced open prosecutrix room, entered her place, and struck her with a heavy stick, fracturing her forearm. She raised an alarm, which brought the police on the scene. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and the men were taken into custody by the police. The magistrate sentenced the ruffians to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 respectively. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the prosecutrix as compensation.

Robbery from a Sleeping Woman.—Chintoba Govind, a Government pensioner, residing in his own house, at Parel village, reported to the police, yesterday, that some person entered his house about 1 o'clock that morning, and removed from his wife's person two gold bangles and a gold neck ornament, collectively valued at Rs. 823, whilst she was asleep in a room with her children. From inqueries made by the police it appears that the complainant, who has very irregular hours for his food, had his dinner about 11 o'clock on the previous night, and whilst in the dining-room about 1 a.m. he heard a stammering noise from the adjoining room where his wife was asleep. He at once got up, and was going into the room to see what the matter was, when he met his wife at the door. As she pointed to the back door, complainant took a light and went to the back door and found that the thief had effected an entrance by breaking a piece of brick wall close to the bolt of the door, which he then opened by putting his hand through the breach. Complainant and his wife did not raise any alarm until the thief had ample time to escape, neither complainant nor his wife was in a position to identify the thief, who, the woman stated, appeared like a Hindu of the Bankoti caste, thick set, with only a langoti on his person.

St. Sebastian's Catechism School, Bandora.—Sunday last was a day of great rejoicing to the students of this school, the occasion being the distribution of prizes to the students. The school, which was tastefully decorated, is solely conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, and the instruction imparted is purely religious. On the arrival of Mother Superioress, the St. Peter's band played the march, after which the school choir sang a welcome song, especially composed in honour of the Mother Superioress, which was hailed with lusty cheers. The first prize for good conduct, general proficiency, and regularity was awarded to Miss Clara D'Souza, daughter of Mr. Andrew D'Souza, of the "Bombay Catholic Examiner Press." All the children, who attended the school, were also recipients of handsome prizes, the expenses of which were borne by the kind Sisters of the Convent. We were glad to see there was a good gathering present. The Rev. Fr. Peter Fernandez, who was present, addressed the children in eulogistic terms, exhorting them to be regular to their school, after which the children left the school amidst great jubilation. It would not be out of place to pour encomiums on the praiseworthy and indefatigable troubles evinced by the Sisters in imparting a sound spiritual instruction gratuitously to the village children.

False Complaint.—Yaskichi Ogawa, proprietor of a Japanese brothel in Cursetji Suklaji Street, reported to the police on Saturday that on the morning of the day in question he discovered Rs. 500 in currency notes missing from his box. The notes were seen safe on the previous evening and the key of the box was, as usual, kept on a shelf in the room. A woman in the house, named Onatsen, who suddenly disappeared that very morning, was suspected. Constable Murray instituted an inquiry and succeeded in ascertaining that the woman in company of two Japanese men left that morning by a local train from Byculla station for Kalyan *en route* to Bhusawal. A telegram was sent to the police authorities at Bhusawal asking them to arrest these persons. A reply was received stating that they had been arrested, but no notes were found on their persons. The Bhosawal police was then requested by telegram to send only the woman Onatsen back, and accordingly she was brought to Bombay under police custody yesterday morning. Subsequently on an inquiry the police ascertained that the complaint was false, inasmuch as no theft was committed, but that the women owed the keeper Rs. 300, being the money due by her for passage from Nagasaki in Japan to Bombay. The woman left without paying this money and hence the complaint. The case will be investigated by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day.

An Important Point of Procedure.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Shunker Narayen, a Brahmin, appeared before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by one Gunga, a milk-woman, charging him with refusing to support her two illegitimate children by him. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the prosecutrix. It was stated that about seven years ago accused enticed complainant away from her husband's house, promising to keep her always. During the time she was in his keeping, she had by him two children, their age at present being six years and eighteen months, respectively. Recently accused's wife came of age, and accused turned the prosecutrix out of his house, and hence the case. A preliminary objection was raised on behalf of the accused against the case being heard by the magistrate, on the ground that the same had previously been heard and dismissed by Mr. Dastur. It was denied that the accused was the father of the two children for whose support prosecutrix had claimed. The issue as to the paternity having been once gone into and adjudicated upon by Mr. Dastur, the court was now precluded from opening the same question. Mr. Balkrishna, on behalf of the prosecutrix, contended that since the order had been made by Mr. Dastur, his client had secured fresh evidence and would now prove conclusively that accused was the father of the two children. This was a summons case and Mr. Dastur had not acquitted the accused, but had only dismissed the petition. Under section 403 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Code the dizmissal of a complaint was not an acquittal, and he (Mr. Balkrishna) was entitled to come before the court with fresh evidence. His Worship, in disposing of the preliminary point, stated that the matter having been once adjudicated by Mr Dastur, the court had no power to open the question again. The case was, therefore, di-missed.

Criminal Proceedings for False Complaint.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Jinabhoy Rughoonath was charged for false complaint of house-breaking and theft against Madhowji Nursey, came on for hearing before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Roughton, appeared for complainant, while the defence was conducted by Mr. Bhaishunker. It appears that the accused charged complainant with breaking his house and theft of property therein, for which the complainant was tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but as the charge was found to be false the case was dismissed, and criminal proceedings were granted against accused. Hurgovun Kullianji, a hawker in cloth, deposed that on the 19th October last, he went to complainant's house to demand money for the cloth which he had sold to him. But as complainant was not there, he waited for an hour, during which time accused came there and asked him where the complainant was. Witness told him that he was also waiting for him. Accused threw two rolled pieces of paper and went away. He then also left. Damoder Nursey deposed that he knew complainant. In the month of *Kartak* last witness, complainant and complainant's father-in-law, Damoder Jaitha, who came from his country Pipli, in Kathiawar, to see Dewali, went to the Mahaluxmi Temple in the morning and returned after two hours, during which time Madhowji was with him. Mr. Roughton here closed his case. Mr. Bhaishunker applied for postponement, which was granted, and the further hearing of the case is fixed for to-morrow at 12-30 p.m.

A CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.

The "Allbless Baug," situated on the Girgaum Road, was the scene of much gaiety and rejoicing on Sunday afternoon last, when about six hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee, to witness the sacred thread ceremony of their little daughter Sheerin, and to enjoy a concert of Gujeratee music and songs, in which some forty Parsee ladies and gentlemen took part. The Allbless Baug was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens by the well-known Parsee florist, Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Dubash. Later in the evening, the premises were brilliantly illuminated with many hundreds of coloured lights, and presented a picturesque appearance all round. The guests began to arrive at 4 p. m., and were cordially welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Kabrajee and their relations. Among those present were Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, with some European friends recently arrived in Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Abraham, Mr. A. S. Abraham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss S. A. Nathan with European friends, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. and Misses Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Cawasjee Hormasjee; Messrs. K. R. Cama, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Nursey Khatao, Byramjee N. Servai, Ruttonjee C. Wadia, J. C. Cama, Rustom M. Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pestonji, N. Wadia, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dhunjibhoy H. Wadia, Mrs. and Misses D. N. Wadia, Rustom D. N. Wadia. Mr. and Misses N. R. Ranina, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee H. J. Rustomjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Shapur N. Bhedwar, Mr. Framroz R. Joshi, &c. At the investiture of the sacred thread ceremony, little Sheerin was called upon by one of the learned priests to answer several questions regarding her responsibilities as a new Zoroastrian, which she did in a clear voice, showing intelligently that she realised the obligation of the sacred duties which the investiture of the thread imposed upon her. This was followed by some light refreshments provided for the guests. The concert of native music was then commenced; and the ladies and gentlemen forming the amateur singing party acquitted themselves creditably and were much applauded. The songs in which the daughters of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Bahmanjee's brother, took a part, proved eminently successful. The gathering was a unique one, and was thoroughly enjoyable, both for the interesting ceremony and the successful concert of good native music. The guests were delighted with Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Kabrajee's hospitality and the entertainment which had been provided for them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicien Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.

NOTES FROM SUNTH-RAMPUR.

A correspondent writes:—An interesting ceremony in connection with the opening of the "Pollen Garden" took place here on Friday (6th instant) in the evening. A *shamiana* was pitched just opposite the garden, and all its surroundings were tastefully decorated with buntings, flags, and evergreens. The Political Agent, Dr. John Pollen, LL.D., I.C.S., accompanied by his Deputy Assistant, Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, drove up to the place of ceremony precisely at 5-30 p.m., and was received by a guard-of-honour of the State police, and by the Maharana Shri Pratapsingji, Raja of Sunth, Darbaris, and the citizens of Rampur. The proceedings commenced with a short speech made by the State Dewan, Rao Bahadur Manishanker Lajeeshanker, who said as under:—

Dr. Pollen, Maharaja Saheb, and Gentlemen,—Allow me to say a few words in connection with this day's ceremony. This garden, which is made in connection with the new jail building, which has just been completed, is intended for the recreation of the public of this place. We have already made some, if not much, provisions for the health, safety, and convenience of the people of the State, and, I believe, that it is now time to incur some expenditure for some sort of healthy recreation of the people, and a public garden is the best thing to answer this purpose. Although I myself understand very little about gardening, I have the best authority to say that for a man in any position and at any age gardening is a most innocent, a most healthy, and a most pleasant occupation to spend his leisure hours upon. While for any person, weary after a day's toil, there is nothing so invigorating and pleasant as taking a stroll in and around a garden. It is a well-known fact that the people of this State are very backward as regards every advancement or reform, even with respect to that which concerns their own health and safety. This State has, therefore, to provide every means of reform without any aid from without, and so in this case, too, the State has to undertake the expenditure of making and maintaining this garden. But it is hoped that as the people advance in education they will learn gradually how to help themselves. Worthy Dr. Pollen, I know that to you—who takes so much interest in gardening—as in everything that concerns the good of the public, this is a garden in name only; but I hope that every year there will be some improvement, and that as it is, this garden will be the means of affording some healthy recreation to the public of this place.

The Dewan having concluded his speech, the Raja Saheb rose and delivered a brief speech in English as follows:—Dr. Pollen,—I cannot express in adequate terms how pleasant it is to welcome you. You have been, I believe, the greatest leader of reforms in the States that are administered by the Chiefs themselves. A word from your mouth is calculated to accomplish more than what can be expected from a thousand rounds discharged from machine guns. We can see with our own eyes what has been done, and what is being done in Rewa Kantha and the Panch Mahals since the commencement of your control over them, and what is most pleasant is that every reform is carried out with a willingness and ardour that was never known before. I dare say the continuance of the present affairs for a decade will transform the districts under your charge into a model of reforms. Dr. Pollen, my State is, on account of the nature of its inhabitants, etc., backward to a degree, but I assure you, my desire for improvements is as sincere as can be desired. I try my best to spend as much as possible on works of public utility. Among the works of the current year, the most important is the jail building, and it is this small public garden, which has been laid down in front of it, that I request you to declare open for the use of the public. I am really much obliged to you for your allowing me to name the garden "Pollen Garden." Every one naturally desires that your name should be perpetuated, and it is a most appropriate name to give to a garden, for there can be no garden on the surface of the earth without "Pollen."

After this Dr. John Pollen, LL.D., I.C.S., made an eloquent speech, the outlines of which run as under:—In complying with the Raja's request to declare the garden open, Dr. Pollen dwelt on the many improvements during the last few years that had taken place in Sunth-Rampur under the guidance and supervision of the late esteemed, able, and conscientious Karbhari, Khan Bahadur Hormasji Aderji Patel, whose sound advice the Raja still happily continues to listen to. (Applause.) This was the third visit Dr. Pollen had paid to Sunth in his capacity as Political Agent; and on each occasion a fresh surprise had awaited him in the shape of handsome and useful public improvements—1st, the Pollen School, then the Ommanney Bridge, and now the commodious Central Jail, and this public garden! An impression, he feared, had got abroad that he (the Political Agent) was somewhat enamoured of his own name! But this was not so. He cared little for the name; no name ever lasted very long, especially in India; but he was always pleased and proud, when the use of his name, even indirectly helped on any good or useful public work, for he knew that the effects of the work would continue when he was forgotten and his ashes restored to mother earth. The Raja Saheb had made a martial and political allusion to his (the Political Agent's) powers of persuasion, and Dr. Pollen, in listening to him, was reminded of the verse:—

> "Oh! the orator's voice is a mighty power
> As it echoes from shore to shore,
> And the fearless pen
> Has more sway o'er men
> Than the murderous cannon's roar.'

The voice and the pen now-a-days, it was true, effected more reforms than "machine guns!" But if anything, reforms were perhaps being pressed too fast under the influence of voice and pen in these latter days! Movement and progress, however, meant life. Men and states could not stand still. There was always dangers of retrogression or reversion if they did; and "Uphill too slow needed the whip, downhill too fast the chain!" For his part he liked to see a State going steadily along with the level like Sunth needing neither whip nor chain. The people were apparently healthy and happy, no murmurs of discontent ever reached him. He congratulated the Raja on his fertile country, and happy and contented peasantry. The Dewan Saheb, Rao Bahadur Manishanker had alluded to the garden as a garden only in name. But all good things took time to grow; and the mistake most people made was expecting everything to grow in an hour, a day, or a month. We did not possess Alladin's lamp or ring, and we could not create gardens and palaces by a rub. The garden had been tastefully laid out by Mr. Hormasji Adarji Patel, an excellent beginning had been made, and provided it got plenty of water and (to adopt the Raja's pleasantry) not too much "Pollen," it was bound to flourish, and prove a pleasant place of recreation for the people of Sunth.

A procession was then formed from the *shamiana* to the garden gate, which the Political Agent unlocked with a silver key, declaring the garden open for the use of the public. Having strolled round the garden the party returned to the *shamiana* where the usual distribution of garlands and *pan sopari* took place. The Political Agent, Raja Saheb and Darbaris then walked to the centre of the "Ommanney Bridge" whence a brilliant display of fireworks was witnessed. The town and Agent's camp were also profusely illuminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressur, has been either steady or has changed only slightly all over the country. Readings are highest at Jacobabad and Ajmere, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly in several other places. The force has been fresh at Belgaum, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ahmednagar and 16 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Ajmere, Bhuj, Saugor, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in large excess at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 42° at Jabulpore and Cawnpore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Masulipatam and Coimbatore. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (1·21"). The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-south-westwards of Karachi is squally and unsettled, and a low pressure area appears to exist there. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and the sky will become rather cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endeney is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately, perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LIMBAYA BIN SATYA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, made this reference in a case, in which the two accused were charged with murder. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty; but the Sessions Judge disagreed and referred the case to the High Court. Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two prisoners were charged with having murdered a man named Shidda. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased had been killed by the accused and another man named Antu Bisuria, the latter having instigated the murder in order that he might have intercourse with the deceased's wife. Business connected with the purchase of a field led to Shidda and his wife proceeding to Kodnagur on the 28th March last, but on Shidda finding that he had not sufficient money with him to redeem the field from mortgage, he left his wife at Kodnagur, while he set out for his native village. He reached the latter place on the following morning, but all traces was then lost of him until the evening of the 30th March, when a stack of karbi, near one of the fields owned by the second accused, was burnt; and amidst the ashes of which the half-burnt body of a man was found. A friend of Shidda recognised the body as that of the latter individual, while the wife denied that the corpse was that of her husband. On certain facts coming to the knowledge of the police, the two accused were arrested, after which the wife admitted that the body found in the ashes of the stack was that of her husband, stating that, on the previous occasion, she had denied the matter owing to the threats of one Bhau Bisuria. The prisoners, on being placed before a magistrate, confessed in considerable detail to the murder. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the confessions could not have been the result of any tutoring and that they were corroborated by the evidence.

From the confessions, it appeared that the accused waylaid the deceased, struck him on the head with a pickaxe and other weapons, and after he was dead, dug a grave and interred him. The following night they disinterred the body, and having placed it on the stack, set fire to it. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Macpherson, in his reference, remarked that the case of murder was a clear one, substantiated by the accused's confessions, and backed up by the evidence.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving judgment on the reference, said: The jury have delivered a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder as regards both the prisoners. The Sessions Judge disagreed completely; and under section 307 of Code of Criminal Procedure recorded the following reasons:—"The case in my opinion is a clear one; both accused confessed in great detail before two magistrates, and the confessions fit in with one another and with the rather complex facts of the case. There is nothing to suggest that the confessions were obtained by improper means, and there is corroborative evidence in support of them. I am of opinion that both accused should have been found guility of murder." With the above record to help the Court we have to decide whether the verdict is manifestly and clearly wrong, following Q. E. vs. Dada Anna, 15 Bom. 452. The theory of the prosecution is that one Shidda was seen alive at Jouravadi on the 29th March, 1895, by witness 13 and was murdered early in the morning of Saturday, the 30th March, in a field at that place, and that in the evening of that day his body was carried from where it had been buried just after the killing to a stack of kurbi in the lands of Khatav, a village in the Miraj Territory, and that after cutting it in or on the stack, one of the murderer set fire on the stack which blazed fiercely and burnt part of the body, which was found in it next morning, Sunday, the 31st. The Sessions Judge pointed out to the jury that the two prisoners were arrested on the 6th April, and both made confessions of their share in the murder of Shidda to the Mamlutdar's Awal Karkun, a magistrate of the third class at Athni on the 8th April, and afterwards to the magistrate of the 1st Class on the 18th April. The magistrate had examined the witnesses between the 12th and the 17th and committed the case on the 22nd. The Judge told the jury to consider—(1) whether Shidda is dead; (2) whether the prisoners killed him. There are three questions to be determined—(1) whether Shidda is dead; (2) if so, was he killed: (3) if so, whether the prisoners killed him? The case is one that depenys on the confessions which were retracted in the Court of Sessions. If they are true the two prisoner should be convicted of murder? Without the confessions the evidence is insufficient. On the first point I concur with the Judge's direction that on the testimony, exclusive of that of the lad Dadya "it would be rash to say for certain that the body was that of Shidda," Dadya did not recognize the corpse. His testimony on this point is that two days afterwards the prisoner Limaya answered his question that the body Dadya says he saw Antu and Limaya carrying on the Saturday morning was that of Shidda. But Limaya's story is that he made the confession to Dadya on the Saturday morning, just after the burial. The identity of the body found at Khatav is again open to doubt, because the Patel of Khatav reported at the time when the finding was fresh that the Karbi stack was burnt on the 29th March which is on Friday night and the body found on the 30th viz, the Saturday morning, and so he swore at the first trial. The Chief Constable of Athni reported Ex. C, on the 7th April to the committing magistrate that the murder occurred on the Friday. Both these officers now change that day to Saturdey and excuse their mistakes in the written documents in divers ways: and the Chief Constable deposes that he reported the wrong date because the prisoners had named Friday as the day. Whereas the discrepancy is widened by the fact that on the 8th April in their confessions they gave Sunday as the day. So when the magistrate committed the case for trial he overlooked the fact that three dates had been recorded as that of the murder and the burning. Saturday given by the two prisoners on the 18th April suits the date now relied on for the fire Shidda's widow, Savitri, when first confronted with the corpse said she did not recognize it as his. It was kept for a long time at Khatav, and the only medical examination in evidence is one made on the 9th April: and it is not explained why none was made before. The medical witness does not confirm the confessions as to blows on the back made with pickaxes. On the 2nd question the Judge pointed out that the confessions were corroborated by Dadya. But neither in the charge nor in the reasons given under Session 307 does he refer to Dadya as a person of undoubted credit, and beyond suspicion as a witness: he left his credit wholly to the jury, Dadya is the only corroboration of the confessions: and the confessions are the only corroboration worth mention of Dadya about the killing. This was doubtless noticed by the jury, and their verdict shows they disbelieved the combination. We do not generally believe a witness who is brought forward to prove the idendity of murderers when he says he was so bold as to walk up to them and say "Halio, what are you doing there with that corpse?" Neither do we give much weight to an oral confession reported by such a person. So young a lad would not in my opinion have been so bold. Mr. Branson described him as the usual boy-witness called to give direct proof of a murder: he is also produced as the eliciter of an extra judicial confession. In the absence of any statement by the Judge either to the jury or to this court that Dadya satisfied him that he is a truthful witness, I do not think it safe to hold that he is. Unless he were an accomplice or a person on whom the murderers knew they might depend, he would not have dared to accost them nor would he have been admitted to Limaya's confidence. The story about using pickaxes on Shidda's back is not corroborated by the medical evidence. Dadya puts the killing on the Saturday morning, whereas the two prisoners said on the 8th April that it occurred on the Sunday: and the Patel of Khatav reported at the time and swore most distinctly at the first trial that the turning of the corpse was on the night of the 29th, a Friday, and the finding of the corpse on the 30th. I cannot say that I am satisfied with the story now told bout the burning. It is singular that the corpse was not seen on the night of the fire, and that the Patel did not go to the place. It is strange that both he and the Chief Constatle should by mistake write the 20th as the date, the day before the murder. If the heat was so great as is elaborately described in the Patel's proceedings, one would suppose that the corpse would be so charred as to be beyond recognition, I am suspicious as to this vivid description of the heat thrown from the fire and also as to the change of date and the omission to get the corpse medically examined until the 9th April. Turning to the confessions it is plain that if those made on the 8th April are true, Dadya is untrue as to the day of the week and that both the stories of the Patel of Khatav are untrue, for the prisoners say repeatedly that the murder, disinterring and burning all took place on the Sunday; and he said first that the stack wat burnt on the 29th and the body found on Saturday the 30th, and now he takes the 30th and the 31st instead. The fact that on the 18th April not only one but both the prisoners, change from Sunday to the Saturday, is also strange; and the committing magistrate took no notice of this nor of the Chief Constable's report that the murder was on the Friday, which day he says these prisoners gave him. As Savitri and the Patel of Katav, the Chief Constable and both the prisoners have altered their original statements, it is in my opinion not certain that the body found at Khatav was not found on the Saturday morning, or that it is that of Shidda: and therefore the evidence of Dadya to corporate the theory of the killing loses much of the weight it might otherwise possess. Coming next to the third question as to whether the prisoners killed Shidda, the above consideration weaken that theory so far as by weakening the proof of the "corpus delicte," they leave on that part of the case little corroboration of the judicial confessions. The learned Judge gave proper directions to the jury pointing out that the assertions made by the prisoners were unsupported, viz., that by the prisoners Limaya that he did not confess and by the prisoner Yeshwant that confessed because he was beaten. The Judge was entitled to give his own opinion that the confessions "seem much too detailed to be the result of tutoring, though of course, this does not preclude the idea of threats, ill-treatment and promises." This careful direction left the value of the confessions to the jury as judge of the facts. The Judge and the jury having come to opposite opinions we have to give ours. I think the elaborate way in which both prisoners on both occasions make each of the three murderers strike the "still leaving" corpse an exact number blows is a sign of tutoring. As they had spoken so very carefully and repeatedly of the exact time and the day of the week on the 8th April, I suspect the change made on the 18th April is due to tutoring. The confession to Dadya is not mentioned by Limaya till the 18th. I notice that there is no suggestion of the pickaxes having gone through the waist-coat or any part of the dress. Coming to the probabilities, it is clear that Shidda was on good terms with Antu and went to borrow money from him. As to motive, it is not usual for a successful sedncer like Antu of another man's wife to kill the husband. The prisoners had no enmity or design at all against Shidda. They say they joined in the murder because Antu requested them. No wounds were noticed on the corpse till the 9th April. The jury may have thought that the prisoners knowing about the finding of a charred corpse at Khatav and of Savitri's second statement recognizing it and of Dadya's story may have felt hopeless and that their best chance of escaping the sentence of death was to confess. Or the jury may have thought that as I surmised in the recent murder at Halshi (Criminal Appeal), the prisoners hoped to be made Queen's evidence, hoped to effect that by outbidding Dadya. There is no evidence or assertion of such hopes having been held out; but the Judge rightly left them to apply their general knowledge of threats and inducements. Taylor on evidence S1244 of ill-treatment such as was ultimately prosecuted to conviction in Q. E. vs. Fakirapa, I. L. R., 15 Bom. 491 of inducements which are discussed in Q. E. vs. Chagan I. L. R., 14 Bom. 331. I have expressed what, I mean in Q. E. vs. Dada Anna, I. L. R., 15 Bom. at p. 461. This case very much resembles its circumstances Q. E. vs. Ranji, I. L. R., 10 Mad. 295: and the jury here have taken the same view, the cautious view of the judicial confessions as Collin's C. J. and Kernan J. did there. It is that expressed by Straight J. in Q. E. vs. Babu Lal I. L. R., 6 Allah., at p. 543. Those were appeals from convictions "fortiori" the High Court should be eautions where the Sessions Judge differs from an unanimous verdict. I mean as a matter of a prudence only, since we have not gone so far as the learned Judges of Madras in requiring corroporation of a retrbcted confesston as a rule of law Q.E. ve Gharya, I.L.R., 19 Bom 728. I think it likely that the five jurymen when they told each other the points each had noticed reasoned like this:—No part of the case is proved beyone doubt. The immoral motive of Antu was not heard of till the investigation began and is based on the statement of pliable Savitri. The corpse is not identified. The dates of the burning and the finding have been changed. The Chief Constable of Athni once and the prisoners three times have altered the date of the murder. Dadya is hardly to be believed. Savitri has been suspected of a wish to screen Antu. No wounds were found on the corpse till the 9th April and it was kept back till then. Fear of the array of evidence or hope of pardon may have induced the prisoners to confess. There is too much doubt about the "corpus delicti" to induce us to convict, especially as sentences of death will be passed on the ground that the prisoners joined in cool blood to murder Shidda at a mere request of Antu. I am of opinion that in a case like this the unanimons verdict of the jury is entitled to much weight. I share in the doubts arising on the three points and differ with the Judge as to the value of Dadya's testimony and the prisoners confessions, I do not think it would be safe to convict either of them of the murder and I am of opinion that both should be acquitted.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who agreed in opinion, delivered a separate judgment.

The court ordered that both the accused should be acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

A SUIT FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

KHETSEY JAITHA AND OTHERS VS. WELJEE NATHA AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs prayed that the first and second defendants might be removed from the trusteeship of certain sadavarats (i. e., feeding houses for the poor) that new trustees might be appointed in their place, that the defendants might be ordered to hand over to the latter all the property of the trust, that an account might be taken by the court of the rents, profits, and income of the trust estate, etc. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, by an indenture of trust, dated 17th April, 1869, Poonjabai Hirjee Dossa and Madon Tejsey conveyed a house called Bhimpura, situated at Dongrey Cooly Street, to Ramjee Jaitha and others upon trust, providing that after defraying the expenses for repairs, etc., a moiety of the rents and profits of the estate were to be expended in sadavarat at Jakon and Palitana in feasting the caste prople on his anniversay in the worship of Derasar, etc. It was also provided therein that, in case the trustees should die or desire to be discharged, the surviving trustee or trustees might appoint a new trustee or trustees. The said trusts were carried out down to 1887. The rents were collected by the plaintiffs; and the trusts were duly carried out down to November, 1891. Since then the first and second defendants had been collecting rents of half of the trust estate amounting to about Rs. 3,000 per annum, and had neither accounted for the same now expended the same for the purposes of the trust. The plaintiffs submitted that the first two defendants should be removed from the trusteeship and ordered to account for the monies received by then, and in the meantime be restrained from receiving any more of the rents and profits of the estate.

In his written statement, the first defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to call upon him to account for any monies that might have been received by him. Bhimsey Ruttonsey, the husband of Poonjabai, during his life had been a partner in the firm of Hirjee Bhimsey and Co., and all his money was invested in the firm, and after his death Poonjabai became a partner in the firm. In 1868 the firm got into difficulties, and all the monies standing to the credit of Bhimsey Ruttonsey and Poonjabai were lost, and thn ewas no money left to carry out the provisions in clause 12 of the will. This defendant as well as the others entered into long details regarding the trust, and submitted that, under the circumstances mentioned by them, they were in no way liable to this claim made by the plaintiffs or to removal from their office.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 14.

Cockerill, Lt, Bengal, Qr-Mr-Gent's Dept, from leave, from England.
Roberts, Capt, Bengal, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from England.
Baltine, Lt, Punjab, 1st P Cavy, from leave, from England.
Henderson, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Wilmot, Lt, Bengal, Dra guards, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 14.

Cockerill, Lt, Bengal, Qr-Mr-Gent's, Dept, on duty to Simla.
Wilmot, Lt, Bengal, Dra Guards, on duty, to Meerut.

December 15.

Baltine, Lt, Punjab, 1st P Cavy, from leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th December, 1895.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill to-day and Thursday at 8-30 p.m. at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

2. On Wednesday the 18th instant, there will be Gun drill and instructions in Range Finding and Gun Laying at Malabar Hill North Fort, at 7 a.m. precisely. All passed Gun Layers should attend and also those desirous of passing. Travelling expenses will be paid at the Fort.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.

3. On Saturday next, 21st instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, at 4 p.m. sharp and then proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. It is notified for information that the members of the Corps have been elected Honorary Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle (Light Horse) Rifle Association.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th December, 1895.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band, will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain J. W. Smith will command the Guard.
Dress.—Review order khaki.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. G. Quinless, "D" Company, from 4th December 1895 to 31st March 1896.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3842 Vol. C. E. Allix, No. 3843 Vol. E. A. Hessing and No. 3544 Vol. R. A. Prince.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Cyclists at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). The Adjutant hopes that all members of the Corps in possession of Cycles will make it convenient to attend.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The seventh annual rifle meeting was held on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st October at Hubli, and at Poona, Dharwar, Bellary, Arsikere, and Seetanagrum on various dates in November last. The number of entries far exceeded that of previous years, and the shooting in all the matches was a great improvement on last year's.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Match I—The Commandant's Prize, presented by Lieut Col C P Whitcombe, Individual, firing at 600 and 800 yards, 7 shots each distance.

	600 yds	800 yds	Total	Prize, Rs
Lce Corpl J Lopez, B Co	23	21	44	50
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	26	16	42	30
Sergt B Selman, D Co	24	17	41	20

Match II—The Hubli Stakes, Individual firing at 700 and 800 yards, 7 shots each distance.

	700 yds	800 yds	Total	Prize Rs.
Lce Sergt M Pereira, B Co	22	22	44	30
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	21	23	44	25
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	24	20	44	Debarred
Cr Sergt R Carter, G Co	24	18	42	20
Vol G C Braganza, B Co	21	20	41	18
Corpl A Gonsalves, B Co	25	16	41	15
Corpl G E Brown, A Co	24	16	40	12
Vol J Sanden, C Co	21	18	39	10
Vol C Hopkins, G Co	21	18	39	10

Match III—The Dharwar Plate. Individual firing at 300 and 500 yards, 7 shots each distance.

	300 yds	500 yds	Total	Prize Rs
Lieut E A Wood, A Co	22	24	46	30
Vol A Wood, A Co	17	27	44	25
Cr Sergt R Carter, G Co	21	23	44	20
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	19	24	43	Debarred
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	22	21	43	Do
Vol J Arasha, A Co	23	20	43	18
Lce Corpl P D'Sena	16	26	42	15
Vol T Blazey, B Co	17	25	42	12
Vol A Blazey, C Co	18	24	42	10
Vol C H Dias, B Co	19	23	42	10

Match IV—The Poona Stakes. Individual firing at 200 and 600 yards, 7 shots each distance.

	200 yds	600 yds	Total	Prize Rs
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	20	25	45	Debarred
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	21	24	45	30
Vol G V Pinto, F Co	19	23	42	25
Sergt A M'Lean, B Co	19	23	42	20
Vol E W Wood, A Co	22	19	41	Debarred
Corpl G E Tukes, A Co	22	19	41	18
Sergt C Clarke, H Co	18	22	40	15
Capt A J Hogg, C Co	20	20	40	12
Lce Sergt C H Mullenex, C Co	20	20	40	10
Cr Sergt F Parker, B Co	20	20	40	10

Match V—The Bellary Plate. Individual firing at 300 and 700 yards, 7 shots each distance.

	300 yds	700 yds	Total	Prize Rs
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	21	23	44	30
Corpl J E Valentine, G Co	19	24	43	25
Vol E Wood, A Co	19	23	42	20
Sergt B H Sweeney, D Co	22	19	44	18
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	22	19	41	..
Lce Sergt W Rodrigues, A Co	19	21	40	15
Vol G V Pinto, F Co	17	22	39	12
Vol E Morris, A Co	18	21	39	10
Vol G Walsh, D Co	22	17	39	10

Match VI—The Corps Championship. A cup value Rs. 100, presented by Major J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Hony Colonel.

	Match I	Match II	Match III	Match IV	Match V	Total	Prize, Rs
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	42	44	43	45	44	218	100*
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	33	44	43	45	41	206	30
Vol E Wood, A Co	38	36	44	41	42	201	20

* Cup

Match VII—Special Prizes. A prize of Rs. 5 will be given for the highest score made at each seperate distance in matches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 taken together.

	Distance	Points	Prize Rs
Vol E Wood, A Co	200	22	5
Vol J Aranha, A Co	300	23	5
Vol E Wood, A Co	500	27	5
Cr Sergt S Pigott, D Co	600	26	5
Vol E Wood, A Co	700	25	5
Lce Sergt E Wylde, B Co	800	23	5

Match VIII—Volley Firing Any section of 7 N C Officers and Volunteers from one company commanded by a N C Officer of the company to which they belong, there being not more than two N C Officers in the firing party of any one team, 10 volleys at 500 yards at a target 6 feet by 8 feet.

	Hits	Prize Rs
A Company	96	80
D Company	61	40
H Company	57	24

Match IX—The Sergeant Instructor's Prize, presented by the Officers of the Corps, 7 shots at 300 and 500 yards, respectively. The winner of the 1st prize of previous year to be handicapped 3 points each distance.

	300 yds	500 yds	Total	Prize Rs.
Sergt Major A Scott	18	24	42	30
Sergt Instr C Wragg	10	24	31	20
Sergt Instr R Innes	13	21	34	10

Match X—The Auditor's Prizes, Value Rs. 50, presented by Mr J Partridge, for N C Officers and Volunteers. Rapid individual firing, 7 shots, Distance 200 yards, target 3rd class position, standing. Time allowed 70 seconds. Loading from the pouch.

	Points	Prize Rs	
Vol J Gedion, B Co	21	20	Ties
Vol T Mason, A Co	21	20	
Sergt T W Davis, A Co	19	10	

Match XI—Company Teams Competitions. To be fired fo by teams consisting of eight members of each company selected by the Officers commanding Companies. 7 shots. Individual Firing at 300 and 500 yards. A silver medal and Rs 15 for each member of the winning team, and Rs 10 for the highest aggregate individual score.

	300 yds	500 yds	Total
A Company	160	174	334
C Company	119	167	286
B Company	134	146	280
H Company	114	147	261
E Company	96	92	188

The highest score in teams Sergt T W Davis A Company 46 points.

Match XII—The Recruits Match. Open to recruits of 1894-95 only. Individual firing at 200 yards, 7 shots.

	Points	Prize Rs
Vol J Lobo, B Co	17	25
Vol S Goes, B Co	16	20
Vol M Fernandez, F Co	15	15
Vol F Dias, A Co	15	10
Vol F Falcon, B Co	14	8
Vol S Nazareth, C Co	14	7

Match XIII—Consolation Stakes. Value Rs. 270. Individual firing at 200 yards, 7 shots.

	Points	Prize Rs.
Vol M L Staggs, H Co	24	10
Corpl J Curtis, E Co	23	10
Bugler S E Stevens, H Co	22	10
Vol R D'Souza, B Co	21	10
Vol A Tinley, H Co	21	10
Vol J Carter, C Co	21	9
Vol F Coutho, B Co	20	9
Vol A Menzes, A Co	20	9
Vol J Ferguson, D Co	20	9
Corpl C Ramos, A Co	20	9
Vol M Fernandez, F Co	20	8
Vol L M D'Costa, B Co	20	8
Vol P M Veigas, B Co	19	8
Vol J Bentley, D Co	19	8
Vol S Braganza, B Co	18	8
Vol B S Daniels, D Co	18	7
Vol Tanner, G Co	18	7
Vol J R Arnold, C Co	18	7
Lce Corpl T Ranjell, B Co	18	7
Bugler W Day, E Co	18	7
Vol L Pereira, C Co	18	6
Vol W Carter, B Co	18	6
Vol J Oliveira, B Co	18	6
Vol Pereira, G Co	18	6
Vol J Pereira, B Co	18	6
Vol S Dalgado, B Co	18	5
Vol J Fernandez, G Co	17	5
Lce Corpl J H Carter, C Co	17	5
Vol N J Affonso, B Co	17	5
Vol A J Wilson, F Co	17	5
Vol A E Seymour, H Co	17	4
Vol C Wells, H Co	17	4
Vol P X D'Cunha, B Co	17	4
Vol F Naylor, D Co	17	4
Vol V Upshon, E Co	17	4
Vol W Lennon, E Co	16	3
Vol E S Simoise, B Co	16	3
Vol D J D'Souza, B Co	16	3
Vol Beveridge, G Co	16	3
Vol Lennon, G Co	16	3
Vol Collishaw, G Co	16	2
Vol Metcalf, F Co	16	2
Vol A M Vaz, B Co	16	2
Vol G L Oliveira, B Co	16	2
Vol V Fernandez, C Co	16	2

Match XIV.—Officers' Rifle Match.

	500 yds	600 yds	Total	Prize Rs.
Capt H C Johnstone	25	21	46	50
Capt F D Topham	22	23	45	30
Lieut E A Wood	23	21	44	20

Match XV.—Officers' Revolver Match.

	Points	Prize.
Lieut R Whitley	46	Cup*
Capt H C Johnstone	44	14

* Presented by Miss Whitcombe.

Apropos of the Chitral Expedition, the *Morning Post* understands that "the military authorities of the India Office have practically approved of the whole of the honours recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India for the force under General Sir R. Low, and that it will not be long now before the *London Gazette* will contain the names of the lucky recipients. The force engaged was the largest organised in India for active service since the last war in Afghanistan, and the list of rewards will naturally be proportionately large, and one of the welcome features of the *Gazette* will assuredly be the appearance of the names of a few officers of the Bedfordshire Regiment. This unluckiest of all regiments has at last had an opportunity of facing, and, as was to be expected, so far as its opportunities allowed, it acquitted itself excellently well; but, perhaps, as the last blow of its previous ill-luck, the regiment did certainly not obtain as much opportunity of fighting as its members had hoped and expected when it was ordered to the front to form part of the 1st Brigade of the expedition."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest commercial and financial news to hand through Reuter; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	228,000	342,000	297,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	87,000	110,000	151,000
„ „ Continent	98,000	130,000	103,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,887,000	4,369,000	3,561,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	833,000	1,312,000	1,239,000
„ „ to Continent do.	957,000	1,495,000	1,060,000
„ Stock in the Ports	970,000	1,217,000	1,166,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,860,000	4,341,110	4,225,300
„ „ Surats	156,000	130,730	148,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	974,000	992,800	1,121,720
„ London	6,000	9,000	6,000
American Afloat	280,000	364,000	410,000
East Indian „	7,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,267,000	1,375,800	1,547,720
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	3⅜d.	4 5-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3½d.	2⅜d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	¾d.	1d.	⅝d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,23,329
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	1,33,052
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	15,01,780
Government Securities	Dec.	„	2,05,778
Other Authorized „	Dec.	„	4,390
Loans on Govt. „	Inc.	„	1,37,196
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	„	2,76,056
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,42,002
Cash	Dec.	„	13,95,458

The demand for Money continues to become greater with the increased requirements for the Cotton crop, though as regards trade in other directions there is still no animation, and it may not be found necessary to make any further advance in rates on this side of the New Year unless the exceptional demand which is generally felt in anticipation of the coming holidays should necessitate that step. Meantime the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows a diminution in the Cash Balance of nearly 14 lakhs, at 240¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 35¾ lakhs in the week preceding; and the increase in trade requirements disclosed by the present Return is 19¼ lakhs, against 34¾ lakhs in the one before, all the items, however, in the former which go to indicate the state of the trade enquiry for Money showing an addition in that direction. There was an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches aggregating 5¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been in but little request to-day locally, especially by the Mills, which have bought only 100 each of ready now Chalisgaum, at Rs. 192; Mulkapore, at Rs. 214¼, and Bengal, at Rs. 171; while Exporters are credited with 1,800 bales, consisting of 600 ready new Karanja, at Rs. 209½; 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 212; 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 205; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 211; Damargaum, at Rs. 215; Barsee, at Rs. 220; and Dhulia, at Rs. 201; besides a contract for 200 bales "Fully Good" Dhollera, at Rs. 209, for March delivery. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are Re. 1 lower.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the Cotton-growing districts this morning present hardly any new feature of interest, the weather having remained bright and seasonable over the whole of the area. Picking had become general in the Barsee district of the Oomrawuttee circle, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities; and the same report is made regarding the Jalgaum district of the same circle. In the Broach circle picking had partially begun.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,831	bales.
Wheat	13,222	cwts.
Linseed	2,148	„
Gingellyseed	7,442	„
Groundnuts	1,023	„
Castorseed	2,820	„
Rice	1,762	„

FRIEGHTS remain dull. A line for Genoa, for late December shipment, has been done at 11s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool for December, at 14s. per ton for measurement cargo; and for Trieste and Venice for the same shipment, at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and improved to 1s. 1 7-8d. for near delivery; but the enquiry has been very limited at any rate. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 31-32d. for ready and forward delivery, with, but little business reported thereat, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Credits 3 Do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Francs	1·47½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 3/8 for cash and 105 3-16 for the January settlement and declined to 105 5-16 for Money, and 105 1/8 for Account, at which they closed, the tone of the market having been weak.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, the following being the only changes in our list this evening, say, an advance of Rs. 5 in Lukhmidass S. W. Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½, in Oriental; and a decline, of Rs. 155, in Union; Delhi and Northern India Flour, are Rs. 4 higher; and Port Canning, Rs.5 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th December 1895, compared with the Statement of 7th December, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 7. Rs.	Dec. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,02,504	54,25,833
Do. do. at Branches	24,89,169	26,21,221
Other Deposits	3,84,83,284	3,69,81,495
Post Bills	6,554	6,554
Credits, undrawn	25,47,325	26,18,491
Rs.	6,36,28,836	6,27,53,594
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	65,88,402	63,82,624
Other authorised Securities	42,14,098	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	51,29,187	52,03,656
Loans do. do. do.	56,67,463	58,04,659
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,25,558	1,62,01,614
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	26,443	27,104
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,33,158	4,75,160
Cash	2,54,46,524	2,40,51,066
Rs.	6,36,28,836	6,27,53,594

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	8,973	3,054	71	12,098
Total for 22 weeks	9,473	3,254	81	12,808
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	339	330	6	675
Per mile of Ry do.	20	19	......	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,081	4,812	57	12,950

Increase for the week .... Rs. 35
Decrease to date .... „ 142

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BENDER—December 16, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, William Bender, Assistant Manager, Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay. (Liverpool papers please copy.)

BHARUCHA—December 16, at Khetwady, 2nd Paraiwada, Bombay, Hormusji Dorabji Bharucha, of Khetwady, father of Dr. Dorab H. Bharucha, aged 65 years. Funeral takes place this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUBBARD—December 6, at Bareilly, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A O Hubbard, I M S, of a son.

LOANE—December 10, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Staff-Sergt Hope Loane, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

SEARIGHT—December 7, at Bankipore, the wife of G L Searight, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

SILCOCK—December 10, at Jhelum, the wife of J Greer Silcock, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE-BROWNE—JONES—December 12, at St Mathias', Vepery, William Charles Cave-Browne, youngest surviving son of the Rev J Cave-Browne, M A, Vicar of Duting, Kent, formerly Bengal Chaplain, H E I C S, to Maude Alice, elder daughter of the late Major-Genl W J Jones, M S C, and grand-daughter of the late Genl J W Cleveland.

DEATHS.

MORISON—December 6, at "Saling Cottage," Ootacamund, after a short illness, Jessie, widow of the late Roderick Norman Morison, aged 65.

SEALE—December 4, at Dharmsala, Paget Robert, the eldest son of Alfred and Caroline Seale, aged 21 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

WATTS—December 6, at Jamalpur, Lilian, the beloved wife of F C Watts, Locomotive Department, E I R.

WRIGHT—December 5, at Jhansi, Frank Martin, the son of William Burgess Wright, aged 5½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895.

THE prevalence of the feeling of uncertainty and dread throughout the Turkish Empire is indicated by the stampede of Christians and Armenians from Constantinople the other day, owing to an occurrence no more serious than the firing of a revolver in a private quarrel. Although there is a temporary lull in the crisis there can indeed be no denying that the situation continues to be extremely grave. It is noteworthy that during the time the Turkish question entered into a new phase by the Sultan and his Ministers having flatly refused the irade of permission asked for by each of the Great Powers (with the significant exception of Germany) to send a second gunboat under the care of a guardship to the Bosphorus, sundry more or less inspired correspondents at Vienna and elsewhere laboured to make compliance difficult, by asserting that the Powers would brook no refusal. If permission was refused the only result would be that each Government would send three instead of one additional warship to the immediate vicinity of the Yeldiz Kiork. The effect of this threat was, however, considerably minimised by the jubilant assertion that the half dozen war-vessels which it was proposed to send, would be far larger and more formidable than those already under the immediate orders of the Ambassadors. They would be more amply manned and more heavily armed; the number of 250 blue jackets in their ordinary guardships would be so increased that 1,000 picked men could be landed at a moment's notice while the vessel could shell the Palace, burn the shipping and bombard the city. Such declarations carried frankness to a cynical extreme; and the Porte begged to be excused on the ground that the presence of so large a naval force in the vicinity of the capital would cause an upheaval of the Mussulman population throughout the Empire. That is the purport of the answer as given to the public; but there can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier also pointed out that the presence of a heterogeneous naval force in the Bosphorus would be a distinct violation of the spirit of existing Treaties which in express terms closed the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the war vessels of all nations, in order to protect the capital of the Ottoman Empire from a *coup de main*. The Powers which at the initiative of Austro-Hungary had in effect asked for permission to make a minatory demonstration in Turkish waters were not likely to attend to arguments. They insisted and the Porte yielded to the pressure. In the capacity of the disinterested friend, the Russian Ambassador, in the name of the Czar, appealed to the Sultan to avert an ultimatum from the Powers by yielding on the extra guardships question, and this Abdul Hamid did. While Russia has thus taken upon herself this show of friendship towards a distressed neighbour the attitude of Germany in the matter has attracted general attention, for it seemed to indicate a new grouping of the Powers—a possibility to which we referred last week. The Austrian proposal to send additional gunboats into the inner waters of Turkey was understood to have been made at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury and to have received the eager support of Italy. Russia and France concurred with the scarcely disguised object of maintaining an equality of force in the Bosphorus if the irade were granted. Germany alone held aloof, declaring that there was no need for such a demonstration, as the Turkish Government was suppressing the disturbances in the provinces and would probably restore order if given the necessary time. The Grand Vizier informed the correspondent of a German paper that the Sultan was much gratified by Germany's attitude and fully recognised that the Kaiser is the true friend of Turkey. However that may be, there is no doubt that the court of Berlin is disposed to act with Russia and France in the question of the Near East as she has already done in the other and even larger question of the Far East.

The Prime Minister, it is now admitted, was somewhat premature when he declared that the Great Powers are united in regard to every phase of the Turkish question, and that the concert of Europe has been restored. Within a fortnight of that declaration the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople had to record the fact that every attempt to give practical effect to the general intention of the Powers to settle the Turkish question breaks down because the Turkish question floats in the marginal waters of the Eastern Question and diplomacy cannot step into the one without being sucked in beyond its depth by the other. "The present attitude of the Powers towards one another," he goes on to say, "cannot be called concord, because it lacks that specific quality and cannot work at all in the sphere which requires its exercise. If the present phase of the Turkish question were to be smoothed over now, it must shortly present itself in some new form; so the best course is to meddle as little as possible until the Powers are agreed on the Eastern Question. The winter snows will keep the Asiatic Provinces quiet, and before the spring revives the excitement and brings Macedonia into the ferment, the Powers must meet and come to an agreement on the Eastern question," that is to say, agree as to the slice each Power has to get of the vast territories which Lord Salisbury has told us are "coming into the market." This avowal that the Powers so far from being united in their views with regard to every phase of the Turkish question, can do nothing as things now are and that they must profit by the winter to come to an agreement, synchronised with the return of Sir Philip Currie to Constantinople after long conferences with Lord Salisbury, and has since been followed by the Said Pacha incident, in which England has certainly stood alone. It has been stated that Sir Philip Currie returned to Constantinople with instructions to keep the Powers as much as possible in line and to act for the time being with the greatest moderation. We shall probably find a key to the mystery of this sudden pause when things seemed to be hastening with precipitate steps to a catastrophe, in a communication addressed to the *Standard* by its Vienna correspondent on the 25th ult:—"Russia perhaps for the first time in her history, shows no desire to profit by the troubles in Turkey. The present Czar's love of peace and the preparations for a decisive struggle in the Far East some years hence are probably among the reasons for this correctness of attitude. But to some observers there seems no inducement for Russia to pounce upon Turkey at a time when she would have to share the spoils, considering that in quieter circumstances she can do with Turkey as she pleases. At present England, Austria, Italy, and Germany are on the alert, and if the Ottoman Empire were to be partitioned, Russia would probably get only Turkish Armenia. But a couple of years hence she might seize Constantinople, and, perhaps, hold it against all comers, with comparatively little risk. The calculation is not a charitable one, but it has some basis to stand upon. Russia, in short, holds aloof for the same reason that Greece discountenances an insurrection in Crete—the squadrons of the Great Powers are too near, and other people might be benefited. The other Balkan States are also waiting for the great events of next spring, and the one amongst them which has lagged behind in the preparations—namely, Servia—intends to introduce a new rifle and build fortifications," the money for which, we may add, would be supplied by Russia. This view of the matter fits in with other information and goes to show that Russia and France, and also Germany have no desire to hurry on the dismemberment of Turkey. Russia prefers to wait until the pear is ripe enough to drop into her mouth, without any assistance from eager friends who would certainly cry halves if they helped to shake it down before its time. France on her part has no anxiety to rivet our hold on Egypt by installing Russia forthwith on the Bosphorus.

THE frequent recurrence of fires in stables in Bombay calls for additional measures of precaution, not so much with regard to the stables themselves, as for the safety of the surrounding property. Stables are established in every conceivable corner of Bombay, in buildings, as a rule, that are unfit for any other purpose, and a very high rental is easily obtained for these premises which find tenants more easily than any other class of building. In addition to vehicles and cattle a large amount of loose hay is generally stored in these places frequently about the roof framing, and in addition to the horses that are lodged in the stables, a very large human population finds shelter in them. Men, women, and children live the year through in places wholly unfit for human habitation, but not being on the list of lodging houses the Health Department cannot interfere with them. It is not the families of the *ghorawallas* alone who lodge there but any additional number of strangers that may be on sufficiently good terms with the stable people to beg or purchase shelter without the knowledge or consent of the tenant of the property. Smoking and cooking with fires go on daily in these stables and on festive occasions fireworks are freely discharged on the premises. Concerts and tamashas are of frequent occurrence, and as these stables are frequently placed in quiet and respectable neighbourhoods, they become veritable plague-spots of disorder. The restricted area of the city is the cause of much of the crowding of stables about the Fort and elsewhere, which might otherwise be avoided, but there is no reason for the present state of risk which the stables maintain through want of proper control. The legal tenant of a stable is primarily responsible for the results of a fire on the premises, but if the damage were considerable they would simply make a bankrupt of him, and the sufferers would get little or no compensation. Smoking, cooking with fires, discharging fireworks, and storing loose hay are the chief causes of risk, and some of these are aggravated by the custom of making the premises a private lodging house. The time seems not very remote when horses will give place to other means of traction which will only require a clean shed for the vehicle, without the encumbrances of fodder, stalls, litter, and above all of the *ghora logue*, that most irrepressible of all nuisances. Meantime tenants and owners of stables might be officially reminded of their responsibility and of the risks they incur in leaving their servants at night without any control or supervision of any kind.

IN connection with a recent marriage of interest to Bombay we regret to see that over-zealous and unfeeling people at home endeavoured to interfere. In view of the interruption of a ceremony of a similar nature at the same church by the Rev. Father Black in August last, the vicar was appealed to not to officiate, and indignation was expressed by the congregation that St. Mark's had again been selected as the venue of the wedding. The vicar communicated with the Bishop of London, who replied that, although it was not incumbent upon him (the vicar) to take part in the ceremony, he could not refuse to allow the church to be used. A section of the congregation thereupon decided upon extreme measures to show their disapproval of the marriage. They threatened to strip the chancel and altar of all ornaments, and to place in prominent positions on the walls of the building texts setting out that re-marriages were immoral. It was also decided that a protest should be made at the ceremony itself—after the manner of that made by Father Black. On this coming to the ears of the parties concerned they agreed that the marriage should take place elsewhere. Accordingly they invoked the aid of Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, who granted a licence for the solemnisation of the ceremony at a village in Sussex, where the bride's father resides. We do not wish to give undue prominence to the incident, or revive painful recollections, but consider it desirable to remind our readers that in the divorce proceedings some years ago the husband was the petitioner, and that no charges of any description were made against him. Indeed, the respondent and co-respondent did not appear, and offered no defence. This fact was carefully suppressed by Father Black's parishioners, but whether it makes any difference in the minds of those who proposed to interfere with the ceremony or not, it, as a London correspondent urges, distinguishes the case absolutely from the marriage at the same church in which Father Black interfered some months ago.

THE business before the University Senate for the meeting commenced on Saturday and adjourned for a week, includes the consideration of an application from the Chairman of the Poona Native Institution Association for the recognition of a new college to be attached next month to the Institution in question for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The application has been approved by the Syndicate, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining from the Senate the requisite sanction for the recognition of the College. As an antidote to the current tendency to leave almost entirely to Government the task of providing Young India with higher education, every encouragement should be given to efficient indigenous efforts, such as those which have been put forward by the Poona Native Institution, and have earned the encomiums of Viceroys, Governors and other distinguished persons when visiting Poona. The value of private enterprise in educational matters was so fully proved to the Education Commission during the course of its enquiries, that the Commissioners strongly recommended the recognition and encouragement of all indigenous schools, whether high or low, and this recommendation has received the special approval of the Government of India who have never hesitated to give practical effect thereto, when circumstances warranted this step. The Institution was described on one occasion as "a centre of assiduous and conscientious toil, guided and animated by worthy ambition, on the part of its conductors to keep it, in spite of meagre resources and local disadvantages in the front rank of educational progress." These words are fully as applicable to the Institution to-day as when they were uttered by Sir Raymond West three years ago, and we trust that the Managing Committee will receive from the Senate the encouragement for which they ask.

BIMETALLISTS in London have been passive of late in the city owing to the disturbed state of the Stock Exchange matters. But they have been fairly active without its boundaries, and a London correspondent in addition to several public meetings, numerous addresses have been delivered at Liberal and Conservative and Labour clubs and at various educational institutions. Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Taplow Court, lectured to a large gathering of the members of the Junior Constitutional Club, and his remarks made such an impression on his hearers that a resolution was unanimously passed that the club should print and circulate the address to all its members, of whom there are no fewer than 6,000. Another important incident was when Mr. Herbert Gibs, the night before the mail left, addressed a meeting in South St. Pancras, where bimetallists are very active.

WE are glad to learn that there has been a brisk booking of seats for the burlesque extravaganza, "Elizabeth R," which is to be performed this evening and again on Thursday and Friday, at the Novelty Theatre, by the Orphean Dramatic Club. No pains have been spared to make the production worthy of the reputation the Orpheans have already attained, so that those who intend to patronise the performance may rest assured of having an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

THE Port Trustees' inspection of the harbour takes place to-day. The party start from the Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m., and return to the same place at 6 p.m.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLAKESLEY (of the Buffs) will publish, through Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., next week a nicely got-up volume, entitled "Footprints of the Lion" and other stories of travel with mezzō tint engraved frontespiece and thirty-two illustrations from photos.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd November, 1895, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of maunds 75,615 and Rs. 723 in the earnings.

H. E. GENERAL MANSFIELD CLARKE, accompanied by Brigadier-General Simpson, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major R. G. Kekewich, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble F Bingham, A.-D.-C., will leave for Rangoon on or about Friday, the 3rd proximo, embarking most probably in a B.I.S.N. Co.'s vessel. His Excellency will, we understand, make a month's tour through Burma, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding the District and local Staff. On his return from Rangoon his Excellency may visit Berhampore, Vizianagram, etc., but at present the programme of the tour has not been decided on.

A GENTLEMAN, who formerly lived in Turkey for some years, writes to us as follows:—I have been having some talk with a gentleman, who has just come from Constantinople. He says the Turks are forming a fast friendship with the Russians and that Oosman Pasha is, amongst others, at the head of the movement. He would not be at all surprised to see the Russians declare a Protectorate over Turkey when they have sufficiently hoodwinked Lord Salisbury. The Germans and French will, no doubt, acquiesce, and we shall lose the market. I think our statesmen have some idea that the Turks have no money, but it is stated in a paper printed in Egypt that the Jews are going to provide funds. There is a very large Jewish population in Turkey, and they don't want any interference of the Christian Powers. I suppose they have a lively recollection of the way the Russians treated the Jews.

THE Southern Punjab Railway Company have wisely decided to begin work first on the section of their line between Samasata and Bhatinda, leaving the connection onwards to Delhi to the last. Their original intention was, we believe, to start from Delhi, so as to tap the rich districts about Rohtak, but this would obviously have been a tactical mistake. The object of the line is to shorten the distance from the Eastern Punjab to Karachi, so as to draw traffic to that seaport. Now trade takes routes which are first made available, and the effect of building a line from Delhi to Rohtak and onwards to Bhatinda would have been to draw produce to the systems which have Bombay as their terminus. As the rails were laid traders would put their goods into the trains working to and from Delhi; and once they had become accustomed to using this route they would be loth to change their bookings. By beginning at Samasata the new Company will tap the congested districts of the Lower Sutlej, and on reaching Bhatinda they will be in touch with broad-gauge systems of Upper India, as Umballa is within comparatively a short distance of that junction *via* the Patiala State Railway. The set of trade will thus be towards Karachi all along; and similarly as the line is extended south-eastwards to Rohtak and Delhi traffic will be drawn steadily upwards. Bhatinda too is a junction on the narrow-gauge Rewari-Ferozepore line, the northern section of which must inevitably be converted into broad-gauge, if only to facilitate communication with Ferozepore which contains an important arsenal. The Southern Punjab Company, then, seem well advised to make Samasata their starting-point on commercial grounds, and their procedure will be economical also. All the material, rolling-stock, &c., which they require from Europe can be landed at Karachi and sent up the Indus Valley section of the North-Western State Railway. Work can be pushed on very rapidly, for the country to be traversed is an open plain and there is not a single big river to be bridged, as the alignment is parallel with the course of the Sutlej. The Samasata-Bhatinda section of the line should be finished by the end of next cold weather.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle of to-day's date state that the Royal Engineers attached to the expedition are bridging the River Prah. A number of carriers have deserted in the way to the Prah.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sir Fielding Clarke has accepted the post of Chief Justice in Jamaica.

THE STATE OF ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.

The state of things throughout Armenia is appalling, and thousands of Armenians have been compelled to embrace Islamism to escape death.

THE EXTRA GUARDSHIPS.

The extra French and Austrian Guardships have arrived in the Bosphorus.

MARCH AGAINST THE LUSHAI CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The column intended to operate against the refractory Lushai Chief, Kairuma, consists of one hundred men, with one mountain gun, under Captain Whiffin. The force will be accompanied by Mr. Tuck, the Political Officer.

THE KHAN'S MISSION

There is absolutely no foundation for the rumour that the Ameer has publicly expressed his annoyance at the failure of Nasrullah Khan's mission to England. We hear, however, on best authority that the Ameer will, with the permission of the Government of India, send a second despatch to England on the question of representation of Afghanistan by a recognised Ambassador in London.

APPOINTMENTS.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

A new appointment of an additional Sessions Judge will be filled from the 1st January. Mr. Weidemann is appointed substantively. Colonel Cresswell officiates for him.

Mr. Hall is returning to Rangoon as President of the Municipality.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY AND THE IRRAWADY FLOTILLA COMPANY.

With reference to the present war of rates between the Burma State Railway and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, an attempt is being made to settle matter, and representatives of the Railway and the Flotilla Company will meet shortly in conference for the purpose of arranging the dispute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Dec. 16.

The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here at daylight, to-day.

COLOMBO, Dec. 15.

The s. s. Peshawur arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 15.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Barquehem, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore, for Bombay to-day, the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 3-16.

The sum of about £325,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted beyond Kabino.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Seychelles at noon on the 1[illegible] and at Mauritius at noon on the 21st.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	...	...	..
Teheran	16	2	35 p.m.	...	14
Suez	16	2	50 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	1
" Karachi	..	12	..	1
" Madras	...	21	..	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, December 15.

10 p.m.	74·0

MONDAY, December 16.

6 a.m.	70·0
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	79·9

In the event of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart not being reappointed next month a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, it is thought that the choice of Lord George Hamilton may possibly fall upon Sir Robert Low, who commanded the Chitral expedition, and who has recently arrived in England on retirement from active military service. It is understood (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that there is no lack of candidates for the post.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it is understood on most reliable authority that the Government have decided to take such steps as shall render the Indian import duties non-protective in character. An official announcement to this effect may be expected shortly. If Mr. F. H. Shrine, who writes to the *Times* from United Service Club, Calcutta, is well informed, the import duties are not protective, but the excise duties are distinctly harmful, and he only asks a question, which many others are asking, when he wants to know why Lancashire should be accorded special consideration ?

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

It looks very much as if the Australian cricketers are going to cause some trouble in England. Already two of our most important counties are at loggerheads over next seasons fixtures ; hard things are being said on either side, and so stubborn are both popularly supposed to be that it is difficult to see how the trouble is to be settled without some loss of dignity. The keenness of the rivalry between Yorkshire and Lancashire in sporting matters is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, but up to the present time the relations of the different organisations have been chiefly of the most amicable kind. They have had their fights out in the open, in cricket and in football ; the pandulum of destiny has sometimes favoured the White Rose and sometimes the Red, and all this has been extremely beneficial to sport. Everyone can admire this strenuous, blood-stirring rivalry ; it brings out all the best qualities of the Briton, it enables merit to become duly recognised and rewarded, and is healthful and invigorating all round. Now it appears that both counties are desirous of arranging a match with the Australians on similar dates, and at the moment neither appear inclined to give way. The situation is regrettable in every sense, and it will be the greatest of pities if the visit of a team of professional cricketers from the Antipodes is allowed to stir up bad blood between our northern neighbours. From what has already appeared in this column it will be well understood that the writer of these notes does not regard the proposed tour of the Australians with any favour. There is no question of supremacy to decide just now : when the Colonists have unearthed a few more brilliant men we may find it convenient to throw down the gage of battle ; but at the present time I consider the proposed tour altogether inopportune. It has long been my firm conviction that the best of all cricket is county cricket, and I do not like to see the fixtures of the first-class elevens upset by these too frequent visits of players whose first aim is to make sure of the financial success of the undertaking. We have seen Murdoch, and Blackham, and Giffen, and Turner, and Trott, and Palmer, and McDonnell, and Massie, and Bonnor and Spofforth, and the rest of the great cricketers from down under and we have admired their courage and their play. In the early eighties I honestly believe that these visits from our cousins across the sea did English cricket a real service. We had grown lethargic with a sense of security, and it was not until our pre-eminence was very seriously threatened that we pulled ourselves together and smote our hardest and our straightest. The Bannermans, the Gregorys, the Horans did an immense amount of good in their day, and to their enterprise and skill Australian cricket owes a heavy debt of gratitude. Could one feel persuaded that these visits were in the real interests of the game there could be little objection ; but to my old-fashioned mind they appear to be nothing more nor less than money-making speculations. This may sound harsh, perhaps, and discourteous to our own flesh and blood as it were, but had there been a little plain-speaking in the proper quarter when the idea was first mooted we should not now be witnessing the unpleasant spectacle of two of our most famous sporting counties—and everyone I think will be inclined to accord them this slight meed of praise—indulging in recriminations and retorts bordering on the spiteful. Our county cricket must be safeguarded at all hazards, and they who have the interests of the game at heart will do greatest service by ignoring the visit of the Australians altogether until the unfortunate breach is closed. A five minutes' conversation between Lord Hawke and Mr. A. N. Hornby should be sufficient to settle the matter between the counties straightway.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

We have at last reached the end of the flat-racing season, and can now count up the losses and gains, the progress or the retrogression made during the sunny months. The year 1895 has not produced any animal of exceptional brilliancy, although in many respects it may be regarded as a remarkable season. Perhaps the most notable event was the success of Lord Rosebery in the great classic race of the year, which, following up the victory of Ladas in 1894, makes a record likely to remain unbroken for many a year. Admitting that the quality of the three-year-olds has been but moderate, followers of racing find some consolation in referring to the deeds of one of the greatest horses of our time, Isinglass. To go through four seasons with only one defeat against the numerous glorious victories is indeed a unique achievement for any animal, and furnishes additional evidence of the magnificent qualities of the Sterling stock. We have been favoured with opportunities of judging the speed of American racehorses, and the skill of one of their most successful jockeys. Perhaps it may be said with some amount of pride that in, neither case had any feeling of envy been engendered. Simms may or may not be a great horseman from an American standpoint, but whilst we have our Loates and our Cannon we do not begrudge them their coloured wonder. It has been said that the year as a whole has not been a favourable one for the bookmakers, but whether this be so or not, as a class they may be left to take care of themselves. Happily, the season has not been disturbed by scandals such as have disgraced former years, and the outlook for the year 1896 is, on the whole, decidedly bright.

FRANK EVERSHED.

Last week we had a short chat over a few of the doings of "Dicky" Lockwood, and now I propose to devote a little space to another great player, Frank Evershed. There appears to be some uncertainty as to whether he has definitely retired from the game, but he has done so very little this season that there seems good grounds for the belief that we have seen the last of him on a football field. Although he made a reputation as a threequarter back in the earlier part of his career, it was as a forward that he achieved most of his fame. How grand a man he was on a side can only properly be gauged by those who saw him play regularly when at the height of his career. Week in and week out one critic or another found fault with his "shirking the scrimmage," but with these blemishes perpetually brought to the notice of the Rugby Union Committee he secured a place in the English fifteen times out of number, at a time, too, let it be borne in mind, when England was rich in sterling forwards. In a big game there were few more dangerous than Evershed, as those who have seen him score in the international games can testify. No one for a moment would dream of playing eight forwards of his particular stamp ; indeed, I am not quite sure whether it was altogether wise to play Evershed and S. M. J. Woods in the same match. But there need be no question as to the enormous value either of them were to the English fifteen when a game had to be pulled out of the fire. The Burton F.C. representative was probably as well able to do the solid pushing as anyone else, but he preferred to husband his strength for an impetuous and powerful dash when the ball was loose. Evershed was just the build for Rugby footballer ; tall, well-proportioned, of a splendid physique, he was a veritable giant to hold when once in his stride. Few men had a cleaner pick-up, and fewer still probably could glide through an opponent's hands with such agility. He was as slippery as an eel to hold, had a wonderful knack of finding openings, and when once within a yard or two of the line was an almost certain scorer. In his own particular sphere of action, it is doubtful if we ever had a better man ; he was a sure tackler, possessed a fine turn of speed, could drop and punt with accuracy, and had a "swerve" that had to be seen to be appreciated. How good he was at swerving may be guessed when it is said that he ran past J. F. Byrne, the international back, on one occasion I well remember just as if there had been no full back on the field. Evershed had broken away from the centre of the ground, had handed off half a dozen opponents, and had a clear course of thirty or forty yards before the full back was reached. Byrne's qualities are well known, and as Evershed went tearing towards him it looked any odds against a score. Just at the supreme moment when Byrne went for his man Evershed brought off the most astonishing "swerve" I ever saw considering the speed at which he was going, and was behind the posts before the back had scarce time to realise what had happened. Such a thing might not come off more than once out of half a dozen times, but on the afternoon of which I speak there could be no mistaking the brilliancy of this feat. Evershed was always a good-tempered player, although from his serious look when playing one would imagine that he derived but little pleasure from playing. Some few seasons ago Evershed and the Yorkshire giant, Donald Jowitt, were on opposite sides, and it happened that the Staffordshire player fell into the clutches of Donald. As usual, he exerted himself to the utmost to wriggle away but the grip was too firm, and to end the struggle the Tyke threw his man very heavily, and rolled on top to make assurance, I suppose, doubly sure. It took place within a few yards of the touch line, and one could see that Evershed felt too much vigour had been used, and made some sort of protest. At a line-out shortly afterwards, the ball was pitched to Jowitt, but no sooner had the tips of his fingers touched the ball than Evershed, who had certainly not been "marking" the Yorkshireman in line, was on top of him like a terrier, and by some movement had the seventeen stone giant prone on the turf in an instant. From the suddenness of the attack one could see that it had been carefully planned, and presumably both were thoroughly satisfied with the tussle, for they kept pretty much apart for the rest of the match. The little incident did not escape the attention of the Fourth Estate, although in the reports of the game only a formal reference was made to it. Of course, it is well known that Frank Evershed is connected with the famous firm of Burton brewers, all three of his brothers having gained distinction at one sport or another. Mr. Sydney H. Evershed has captained the Midland Counties fifteen many and many a time in the old days, and was himself a fine three-quarter back. He played once or twice in the South v. North match, but I have no recollection of his obtaining an international cap. His captaincy of the Derbyshire cricket eleven has given the greatest satisfaction.

STORIES OF THE FOX.

Those who delight in following the music of "the eager pack" may find the few anecdotes concerning our friend Reynard of some little interest. Buffon, the eminent naturalist, relates that, the fox sometimes attacks bee-hives, and the nests of wasps, for what he can find to eat, and that he frequently meets with so rough a reception as to force him to retire, that he may roll on the ground and crush those that are stinging him ; but having thus rid himself of his troublesome companions, he instantly returns to the charge, and obliges them at length to forsake their combs and leave them as a reward of his victory. When pressed by necessity he will devour carrion. The authority I have just named relates that he once suspended on a tree, at a height of nine feet, some meat, bread and bones. The foxes had been at severe exercise during the night, for next morning the earth all round was beaten by their jumping as smooth as a barn door. Another authority, Pontoppidan, writes that when the fox oberves an otter go into the water to fish he will frequently hide himself behind a stone, and when the otter comes to shore with his prey he will make such a spring upon him that the affrighted animal runs off, and leaves his booty behind. As an instance of their cunning a fox has been observed laying a parcel of storks' heads in a row, and then hiding until an unwary crow came down for a morsel. Reynard would then pounce down on his victim, and make short work of it. From Scotland comes the following story : Near the Falls of Clyde, on the summit of an awful precipice, a spot is shown where a fox once exhibited extraordinary cunning. Being hard pressed by the dogs, he seized in his teeth a fast hold of some pendulous shrub growing on the verge, threw himself across the brow of the precipice, and after remaining there until the scent was strong, he recovered the ground, and jumped into an adjoining thicket. Three couple of the leading hounds, in the eagerness of pursuit, actually rushed over the bank, and were dashed to atoms. It is said that the fox escaped. This is really a wonderful story to believe, but in the neighbourhood it is generally credited. In Leicestershire a fox which had been frequently hunted was always lost at a particular place, where the hounds could never recover the scent. This circumstance having excited some curiosity, it was discovered that he jumped upon and ran along a clipped hedge, at the end of which was an old pollard oak tree, hollow in the middle. He crept into this hollow, and lay concealed until the alarm was over. Once this retreat was discovered, however, it was all over with Mr. Fox, for seeking it once too often, he was driven from it and killed. There are scores of anecdotes to be told of his cunning and his pluck at the last moment, but the extract below from a work by Albertus Magnus, the celebrated naturalist of the Middle Ages, is worthy of passing notice. He says : When the fox is troubled with gnats or fleas, he taketh a mouthful of straw or soft hay, or hair, and so goeth into the water, dipping his hinder parts by little and little ; then the insects betake themselves to his head, which he keepeth out of the water, which the fox feeling, dippeth or diveth also the same under water to his mouth, wherein he holdeth the hay as aforementioned, whereunto the flies run for sanctuary or refuge, which the fox perceiving suddenly casteth it out of his mouth and runneth out of the water, by this means easing himself of all those enemies.

MOTOR CARRIAGES.

Truly, there is no bound to the ingenuity of man. During the last twenty years tremendous strides have been made in bicycle construction, as the superb machines turned out by our leading firms today testify. But it appears we have scarcely approached the threshold of cycling proper. Motor carriages fitted with pneumatic-tyred wheels are at present luxuries which are within the reach of the wealthy only, but I am assured that before many years have rolled by cycles driven by petroleum or some other force of a similar kind will be common. At the first blush such a thing would appear to threaten the popularity of cycling, but when we come to consider that many persons who already possess their horses and their carriages have taken to the wheel as a means of obtaining rational exercise there need be no alarm as to the popularity of cycling dying out just yet. I have recently had an opportunity of inspecting one of these cycles driven by petroleum, and although naturally much more cumbersome than the safety bicycle or the tricycle, there is little to urge against it in the way of appearance. Their time I opine, is not yet, but it may be much closer than many anticipate.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—No 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Subaltern. No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery.—Captain O. C. Williamson, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Commandant. No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant F. R. Patch, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Subaltern.

The following officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Horse Guards :—Lieutenant F. M. Watkins, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, from 8th December 1895 to 18th February 1896, on medical certificate. Lieutenant F. C. Macnaghten, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, from 7th December 1895 to 14th February 1896, on medical certificate. Second-Lieutenant A. T. Robinson, 1st East Surrey Regiment, from 8th December 1895 to 18th February 1896, on medical certificate.

Cyril Hewett Dutta, the Indian student who was charged with shooting Rose English in Denmark-street, Soho, on September 27 last, was discharged at Marlborough-street Police-court on November 26, the Treasury offering no evidence against him.

A correspondent writes to the *Westminster Gazette* :—"The recent appointment of Sir Arthur Havelock to the Government of Madras is believed to have caused much annoyance at Court, as this post was there wanted for a nobleman, who has hereditary and family claims upon the Queen, and it was well known that he was much disappointed at not obtaining a high office in the Household when the present Administration was formed. Madras was much coveted by several peers, because it is now the only place where the Governor need not spend all his salary, and the bold fashion in which Lord Salisbury has ignored all his noble friends has excited a similar sort of tempest to that which raged in the same quarters during the autumn of 1841, after Sir Robert Peel had come into power, when he bitterly offended the Tory nobles who were clamouring for Court places, Indian and Colonial Governorships, and Embassies, by passing them over, and taking his own line altogether."

LORD SANDHURST'S ARRIVAL.

Bombay heartily welcomed back her Governor on his return yesterday afternoon from his prolonged tour as far as Northern India and the outlandish district of Quetta. The event appeared to be one of more than ordinary interest, and a large throng of her Majesty's loyal subjects assembled at the Apollo Bunder from an early hour to do honour to her Majesty's representative in this presidency. The passengers' pavilion at the bunder was well filled by the heads of departments and leading European and Native citizens. A large number of ladies occupied the upper gallery of the Refreshment Rooms and the verandahs of the Royal Yacht Club and of the Esplanade Hotel Annexe. A detachment of the Governor's body guard, commanded by Captain Grimstone, was drawn up opposite the passengers' pavilion ; and with their glittering lances and unique turbans, presented an imposing sight. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the Royal Irish Rifles, with band and colours, paraded on the southern skirt of the bunder under the command of Captain Addison. The Bombay Light Horse, who were with the body guard to furnish the escort from the bunder, were drawn up further on towards the Refreshment Rooms, under the command of Captain T. W. Cuffe, Lieut. Symons, and Lieut. Moir. The pressure of carriages was great, and the public passages were well guarded by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Roberts, under the personal supervision of Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, his Deputy. Ressaldar Sayadoola Khan, the Native aide-de-camp, was among the earliest arrivals at the bunder, where, among those present, were General Nairne, Commander of the Bombay Forces, with Major Mercer, his Military Secretary, and Captain Leckey, aide de-camp, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., Member of Council, and Mrs. Birdwood, the Hon. J. Nugent, Member of Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Prince Buldevsingjee of Dharampore, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, the Italian Consul General, the Portuguese Consul-General, the Rev. Father Dalhoff, Archbishop, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. G. S. Kurteis, Under-Secretary, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Collector of Sal-Revenue, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. F. Turner, Coroner of Bombay, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, the Sheriff-elect, Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Mr. G. O. Dunn, Under-Sectary to Government, Mr. R. E. Anthroven, Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Colonel O. Selby, Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Mr. C. T. Burke, Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, acting Collector of Bombay, Captain Bean, Port Officer, Mr. A. F. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. D. D. Karaka, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Phythian, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Mr. N. H. Thomson, acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. K. N. Servai, Collector of Income-Tax, Colonel Brown, Captains J. W. Smith, E. F. Nicholson, Morse, and Lieut. C. C. James, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Captain Alfred King, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, Commanding at Bombay ; Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. Gallway, Army Medical Stores ; Brigadier-General Curteis, Adjutant-General ; Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, P.M.O., Bombay District ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, Medical Store-keeper ; Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Assay Master, Bombay Mint ; Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Chief Commissariat Officer ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, Commanding 22nd Bombay N.I. ; Major Simpson, R. A. ; Major Seton ; Lieutenant-Colonel Selby-Smyth, Commanding R. I. R. ; Lieut.-Colonel Mein, Commanding the Marine Battalion ; Major Allan-Smyth, 22nd Bombay N. I. ; Captain Remington, Executive Engineer, Military Works ; Captain Bell, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory ; Captain Anderson, Commissariat Officer ; Lieutenant Ironmonger, Colaba Depot ; Lieutenant W. R. Farmer, Ordnance Officer ; Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., of the Sub-Marine Defences ; Captain MacWhinnie, of the R. I. Rifles ; Major Swann ; Major M. W. P. Block, R.A., ; Major W. F. Cahusac, R.A. ; Captain Foster, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain S. J. Chamier, R.A. ; Captain G. W. Mitchell ; Captain P. R. Montgomery ; Captain C. H. Heyman ; Captain C. J. Carnegy, Captain W. G. Hatherell ; Captain E. S. Cleeve, R.A ; Messrs. Nigel Jones, F. H. Vincent, Fazalbhoy Visram, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy ; Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy H. Dubash ; Messrs. Morojee Kassinath, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Ardasir Kaka ; Dr. Da Gama ; Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Baburao Ramchandra, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, A. F. Beaufort, C. Chambers, J. W. Orr, Davdat Dannee, Nusserwanjee B. Jussawalla, Dr. Kunte, etc.

Shortly before 5 p.m., Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by Countess Spencer, and Captain Walton, aide-de-camp, arrived at the Apollo Bunder, shook hands with some of those present, and stood with the Countess at head of the bunder. H. M. S. Clive, with Lord Sandhurst on board, had arrived in the harbour about half-past 3 p.m. Shortly before 5 o'clock, Captain Wilson, R. I. M., proceeded to the Clive in the steam-launch Wren to escort Lord Sandhurst and party to the shore. At 5 o'clock a salute of seventeen guns was fired by H. M. Plassey as the Wren, with Lord Sandhurst on board, passed by. In a few minutes more as the Wren touched the landing steps, General Nairne welcomed Lord Sandhurst at the bottom of the steps,—the land battery firing a salute of seventeen guns—and escorted him to the pier head, where Lady Sandhurst and Countess Spencer were the first to meet his Excellency, who was accompanied by Earl Spencer, Major Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Captain Heneage and Captain Perrie, aides-de-camp. His Excellency, accompanied by General Nairne, Colonel Stevens, and District Staff officers, went out of the pavilion and inspected the guard-of-honour ; and on his return into the pavilion, shook hands with many of those present. Soon afterwards, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, drove off in a carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders, and escorted by the Bombay Light Horse and the sowars of the body guard, to Government House, Malabar Point. In the second carriage, they were followed by Earl and Countess Spencer, accompanied by Captain Heneage, aide-de-camp.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here by Australian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich, to-morrow, about noon. From Trieste and Venice :—

Adams, Mr and Mrs
Aitken, Miss A S
Bacon, Mr
Bonpas, Mr
Boding three Misses
Bishop of Lahore
Bruce, Major A C
Burowsky, Miss Von
Denmann, Mr and Mrs J
Doherty, Mr W
Foster, Mr
Franklin, Major and Mrs
Ferr, Mr, Mrs and infant
Flor, Mr C
Gubbay, Mrs and child
Gutorsloh, Mr
Gurdinski, Count
Hahn, Miss
Hahn, Revd F
Hahn, Mrs, four Misses and child
Hanhart, Miss
Holroyd, Col
Keel, Mr
Kuhn, Revd F
Jans, Mr and Mrs
Maclean, Mr
Macdonald, Mr
Mercanton, Mr
Murray, Revd and Mrs
Montjoie, Count, Countess and daughter
Nielsen, Mrs H
Onistorn, Miss M
Pflaum, Lieut
Potoolli, Count
Privileggio, Pasha and Mrs
Rehling, Mr A
Schall, Mr and Mrs
Stevens, Mr and Mrs
Soutter, three Misses
Simons, Revd
Sxallo, Mr
Seutter, Mr P and son
Syed, Mr
Veillon, Mr A
Wood, Revd H
Zamoyski, Count, and eight Missionaries

THE DESPOTIC ADMINISTRATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 14.

Military detachments are roaming about the villages of Bardez in search of participants in the imaginary sedition, and their nocturnal visits startle the population, creating fearful panic and consternation among them. The fear with which the presence of soldiers at this critical time is regarded by the villagers is aggravated by the fact that the dark hours of night are chosen as the time to carry out captures. On the 10th instant at Moira, about 9 o'clock at night, a force of fifty soldiers, surrounded the house of Mr. Miguel Correa, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez. Mr. Correia and his brother scenting the approach of the unwelcome guests had already left the village, and only a paralytic priest and his sister were found in the house. The force did not expect this, as the visit was secretly planned and carried out at night. The second victim in the list was Mr. Fortunato Lobo, who had also made himself scarce. This further disappointment raised the ire of the furious soldiery, and they vented their chagrin by breaking into pieces everything that they came across. They proceedad to the house of Mr. Luis Lobo, cousin of Fortunato Lobo, and he was arrested. Mr. Crispino da Silva, a clerk in the Municipal office, was also "wanted," but he had foreseen what was likely to happen, and had chosen exile in preference to the tender mercies of Captain Gomes da Costa. The disappointment of the soldiery was shown by burning the household furniture and every other article that could be found into a heap of debris. Mr. Crispino da Silva's disappearance was not to be easily forgotten, and Mr. Diogo da Cruz, his father-in law, was next sought after, as it was thought that Mr. da Silva was concealing himself in his house. Failing to find him there the smashing work was carried on relentlessly, and Mr. Diogo da Cruz and his son, Crispino da Cruz, were beaten and subsequently arrested. Two young women, cousins of Mr. C. da Silva, were then arrested, and dragged along like criminals. The poor women were so frightened that one of them fainted near the passage of the ferry boat, where she was abandoned in a senseless condition. The soldiers were determined to unearth Mr. Crispino de Silva, and with this resolve they proceeded to the house of Mr. Domingos Mendes, a petty trader in Poona, and uncle of Mr. C. de Silva, but without avail. This last disappointment was unbearable, and they distinctly demonstrated their chagrin by an iconoclastic process on furniture that will cost a large sum to replace. A young man, the son of Pedro Pango, who had a suit for property against Rangi Ranes, was conspicuous among the soldiers and probably wanted to take revenge upon Mr. Crispino de Silva for not helping him in the suit. This work of search and destruction kept the soldiers engaged till daybreak, when they retired with four prisoners —Luis Lobo, Diogo daCruz, Cipriano daCruz and the young woman, cousin of Mr. C. deSilva, all of whom were lodged in the Mapuça jail. The former was released after three days' detention, and the other three after the fourth day. Early in the morning the next day three soldiers made their appearance, in the same village, and the intelligence put the people into a commotion. A man, named Vicente Macial Lobo, was going to the field when the soldiers encountered him pale and shivering, but he was not interfered with. The soldiers then walked about the place and returned to Mapuça without any heroic deeds to record. It is impossible to describe the panic that has taken possession of the people. Nobody sleeps in his own house. The arrest of the females has increased the fear, and the wives and daughters of the influential men seek shelter in poor cottages, throwing off their gowns and disguising themselves in sarries to prevent recognition. Mr. Jose daGama, clerk to the District Judge at Mapuça, and about 70 years of age, was so frightened on the night of the visit of the soldiers, that in trying to escape he toppled over some stones and broke his limbs. Many have suffered such accidents in groping about at night as there are neither roads nor lights, and a number of men, not feeling secure in human habitation, have taken themselves to jungles to avoid sudden capture. The description I have given is of one village only. There are several others, Anjuna, Siolim, Colvalle, Camorlim and Nodora, whose inhabitants are passing through the same ordeal, and praying Providence to deliver them from the hands of these civilised barbarians, who in the name of a Christian Government, and for imaginary charges, are harrassing peaceful inhabitants.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Enough has been discussed about the smoke nuisance in your paper, with the result that the B. B. Railway is to use more British coal a fortnight hence. But who is to bring before the public or the Railway authorities the grievance of the thousands of the dumb Indian passengers who journey daily by Railway, and yet suffer for the want of the closet arrangement in the trains, the inconvenient trains and the stations without platforms, the platforms without any shelter from cold, heat, wind or rain are matters worthy of the consideration of the Railway authorities and of the Government. Think of the confusion on the arrival of a train at a station particularly when a helpless woman is to get down with her kits, children, an infirm orlan old, or to start with such odds. Take an example of the Wedchha station. It has no platform, nor any light posts. The steps of the Railway carriages are beneath one another in the same line. A woman or a man with a child or a bundle can get down with difficulty on the first step, but as the one below it is not forward, she or he cannot get down from a height of two feet, nor jump to dislocate his or her joints, or nijure the helpless babe in their hand. In such an odd position poor passengers tumble down. They find it difficult to ascend the train. This happens during daylight. Think of the dark night. A wooden skeleton platform, some six feet wide and sufficient in length, will serve the purpose. This is more urgently needed than all the ornamental stations, for which passengers have no concern. Besides the goods waggons being in the rear of the mixed trains, the carriages of the passengers are always left out of the platform, and hence the difficulty of getting down or ascend without an accident or inconvenience. The inconvenience of passenger trains starting from Balsar one after another is also worth noticing. The waterpipe of the Navsari station on the south should be removed at a further distance in order to get the passengers' carriages on the roofed platform. This will remove grievance to the guards and station master to carry luggages to the brake van or to get down the same. A personal view will give the idea of all the sad truthfulness of this letter.

You, Sir, will do a lasting kindness upon the poor millions by adding your able voice in the matter.—I have, &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

Navsari, Dec. 15.

CHEATING THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khanbahadur and Superintendent Brewin yesterday charged Ramchandar Ganesh Dravid, a Hindu, with theft in respect of the pay-bill of Colonel Humphrey's, Inspector General of Police, for Rs. 2,255-13-7, and with embezzlement and appropriation of the amount from the Accountant General's office. Mr. Brewin applied for a fortnight's remand in order to enable the police to secure some other persons in connection with the offence. His application was granted and the case stands adjourned.

With a view to promote local industry as far as possible, the Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the military authorities that the future supply of helmets for British troops in the Madras and Bombay Commands be made by the Army Clothing Department, Madras. It appears that helmets of local manufacturo, in every way equal to those of English manufacture, can be obtained from certain local firms in Madras, and that the lowest rate offered is Rs. 2-2 per helmet, including boxes for despatching the helmets and cost of delivery at the railway station or steamer wharf. The Madras manufacturer has also agreed to the helmets being packed under the supervision of the Army Clothing Department, Madras, after they have been approved by the departmental authorities, and to receive payment for the articles after a further examination by a Board of Officers on arrival at destination. The local supply of these helmets would, it appears, cause a saving to the State of Rs. 6,000 a year.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

It is impossible for the Anglo-Indian to celebrate the Christmas festival in this country in the same manner as at home, because the climate and surroundings are so different. There is no fireside where he can spend the long hours of the evening in laugh and song ; there is no broad expanse of ice-bound lake or river for him to indulge in skating and other winter pastimes ; and in many cases he is separated from wife and children, to say nothing of other near relatives who combine in England to form the household circle at this time of family reunion. But while many of the attractions of an English Christmas are denied him the average Anglo-Indian takes care to extract from the chief festival of the Christian year the utmost enjoyment his limitations will allow, and to make it seem as home like as possible. His Native friends are nothing loth to take the holiday, and do their best to assist him in his endeavour to fittingly observe the season. Prior to the commencement of the festival the local traders obligingly come to his aid, and vie with one another in making provision for both European and Native patrons. Consequently the shops just now present a bright and animated appearances, being replete with special stocks. The detailed descriptions given below will indicate a spirit of enterprise on the part of our leading firms, which will, we trust, be fully rewarded, during the few days which now intervene before Christmas.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

This establishment, under the able management of Mr. William Carter, continues to fully maintain its reputation as a first-class house for the supply of goods of the best quality. Considering that every article sold is of first-class quality, and is so guaranteed, the prices are reasonable as compared with other Indian houses. A visit to Messrs. Treacher and Co's., and failing that a reference to the new catalogue, recently issued, will show that every sort of article required for this season is obtainable there. Every department is replete with fresh stock, tastefully arranged. The jewellery department has, during the past year, received special attention, and has been largely extended, arrangements having been made with those makers, whose goods are most in favour in London, to send out parcels of new goods as soon as manufactured, and customers may consequently rely on getting the designs most in vogue at home. To intending purchasers of jewellery, who inspect the stock, the superiority in design and quality, and the moderation of prices, will at once be apparent. In the grocery department there is a simply bewildering display of fruits, crystallised and fresh, nuts, chocolates in the most tempting confections, biscuits, and cakes. In the toy branch the novelties designed to minister to the enjoyment of those who think most of the Christmas season are so numerous as to make a selection no easy task. Specialities are also being shown in gold and silver jewellery, hall-marked silver goods, electroplated ware, fancy leather goods, hats, helmets, gentlemen's hosiery, trunks, horse and stable gear, hardware, cutlery, cigars, and tobaccos, and, in fact, in every department not forgetting a large stock of special blends of the best Scotch and Irish whiskies. The wine department has been made the object of especial care for many years past, and by a careful selection of vintages, and a due regard to storage, this house has established a reputation second to none for supplying really good and sound wines at reasonable prices. The company are not merely the agents of a few wine merchants at home, but themselves buy direct from the producers, and their prices bear one profit only. The photographic branch is well equipped with the most superior apparatus of the latest make. The new price list is a model of compactness and careful arrangement, and the manager, Mr. William Carter, is to be congratulated upon its tasteful get-up and completeness. The firm have so high a reputation throughout India for the extent of their stock and the reliability of their goods that further description is unnecessary.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., are as usual, again well to the front with a most costly and well selected stock of novelties in all the different departments of their extensive business. The numerous show cases are filled to overflowing especially so the large centre ones, which contain some of the finest gems and precious stones we have ever seen. Watches, of course, hold a prominent position in this firm's display, and every description of watch is here shown, from the nickel silver watch for a servant to the gold, richly jewelled chronometer, repeater, perpetual calendar watch. Turning to the musical department we find here a grand collection of pianos and organs. Lovers of music and connoisseurs of a good piano would indeed do well to pay a visit to this saloon. A noticeable exhibit in this department is the Mason and Hamlin organ, a large shipment of which has just been received. The Premier Cycle Co.'s world-renowned bicycles and tricycles must not be forgotten. The walls and tops of show cases are filled with clocks in endless variety, one clock, especially being well worth inspection. The motive power is supplied by a number of heavy steel balls on a wheel resembling the paddle wheel of a steamship, the only attention needed being to replace the balls on top of the clocks occasionally. The shop and saloon have recently been redecorated, and the colours used—pale green and gold—give a pleasing, cool and artistic appearance.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

This well-known firm of chemists have now on view a large and splendid display of goods pertaining to this festive season. They are again well stocked with Christmas and New Year cards, which are very pretty and artistic in taste and chaste in design. They have a large stock of mechanical toys, which are marvels of ingenuity, skill, and cheapness, and as presents they would give a lasting instead of a transient pleasure. There is a fine stock of photographic apparatus, sets of which would make capital Christmas boxes. Their establishments at Cumballa Hill, Byculla, and Fort are a source of great attraction to the young as well as the old of both the sexes. As chemists this renowned firm are to the front, and of their well-known and excellent remedies we need not speak here. They, of course, endeavour to remind us that there is no pleasure without its accompaniment of pain ; and their array of pharmaceutical novelties, whilst reminding us to be cautious in the use of the good things which abound at this season show us that we can get medicines in such a form that taking them becomes quite a pleasure. A visit to their Cumballa Hill Branch, for instance, may be considered as carrying out that Native precept, "Backsheesh for your friends, comfort for yourself." Backsheesh in the form of Christmas cards, album, confectionery, purses, card cases, etc., etc., and comforts in the form of cigars, whiskey, wines, etc., and, if necessary, the beautiful tabloid, the coated pill, or the elegant "pick-me-up." In each and every department the establishment is thriving under the fostering care of the able and courteous manager, Mr. Bristead.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

This old-established firm of wine importers have in order to catch the public taste with a novelty just introduced a whisky of very high quality, the two shipments of which were exhausted very rapidly, and now the supply is said to be hardly equal to the demand. Cutler's Invalid's Port with analyst's certificate maintains it position as the most popular wine obtainable in India. In these days of high duties and low exchanges, a moderately-priced but good whisky should be welcomed. Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. have, therefore, introduced Roy Macleod's fine Old Scotch, which is supplied at a moderate price. In the new price list they have endeavoured to furnish their constituents with some interesting information beyond the mere names and prices of brands, including a few hints for the due preservation of wines, and recipes for a few easily compounded "cups" and drinks.

MESSRS. LAIDLAW AND WHITEAWAY.

As is usual at this time of the year, the up-to-date firm of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. are making a grand display in their new magnificient building of all the latest seasonable and fashionable goods. Novelty seekers, no matter how fastidious, their tastes can be satisfied in any of the department they wish to patronise. There is a splendid display of dolls, toys of every description ; Christmas and New Year presents in great variety, especially in leather goods. We noticed some very handsomely fitted dressing bags and cases. The Toy Department looks wonderfully gay and bright with all kinds of attractive toys, which give so much pleasure to youngsters during the festive season. In the Ladies' Fancy Department there are to be seen many new and pretty things in the way of fischus, glace ribbons, in plain and fancy styles, also a lovely assortment of the fischus, muslin collar and cuff sets trimmed with valenciennes lace, and a splendid variety of collaretts, which are now so fashionable both in lace and muslin trimmed with fine valenciennes lace and insertion. The Furnishing and Drapery Department contains a fine display of the latest novelties in drapings and hangings, the new crepon hangings in art shade, we thought, were particularly pretty also the coloured muslin curtains with frilled edges. Here one may also see some particularly smart fancy chairs, handsome tapestries, art, serges, furnishing crepons, tea-poy covers, etc., and all kinds of travelling kit. In the Dress Department they are showing numerous novelties and specialities for evening wear in new shot glace silks, crepons, and printed ponjee silks, nuns, veilings, brocaded silks, etc. In this department we also saw some of the latest fashions in en-tout-cas in shot glace silk, moire silks, plain silks, and black and white effects, the handles of many of them being very good style. In their glove and hosiery department they are showing an exceedingly choice collection of this class of goods for evening wear, the mosquetaire suede gloves still seem to be very popular for evening wear judging from the variety of their stock ; a special line to be seen in their Hosiery Department is a black cashmere stocking shot with coloured silk. The firm's extensive Gentlemen's Department seems to be well stocked with a large variety of new bows and scarves in the latest colourings and designs, new shapes in collars and hats, and a fine variety of flannel, tweed, and evening dress suitings, etc. In the Millinery and Mantle Department upstairs the firm are well to the front with all this season's latest novelties in trimmed and untrimmed millinery, stylish capes, chic costumes, opera cloaks, blouses, shirts etc ; the designs of some of the blouses are very stylish and effective. The Childrens' Clothing Department is also very well stocked and replete with description of children's clothing. From the Millinery Department we passed on to the Boot and Shoe Department in which we saw a large and well kept stock of all kinds of boot and shoes, which included a good variety of shoes for evening wear both in satin, kid, and patents. Taken in all the stock now on view at this establishment may be said to be one of the finest that has ever been seen in India.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

Those members of the public, who visit the well-appointed establishment of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co. should have no difficulty in finding what they require, as the very latest novelties, suitable for the season, are to be found in all departments ; in fact, it is a veritable case of *embarras de richesse*, and if amongst so much that is excellent buyers show some hesitation in making up their minds, they may well be excused. The leading branches of business cultivated by the firm are gentlemen's tailoring and outfitting, saddlery, boots, and shoes, Ladies' requirements are also well catered for, particular attention being devoted to dress-making and millinery. We must confine ourselves to a very hasty glance at the several departments. In that set apart for gentlemen's hosiery and outfittings we find a splendid variety of ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and other articles of gents' wear, whilst for those on the look-out for useful and handsome presents there is a fine collection of ladies' and gent's fittted travelling bags and dressing cases. We also noticed a decided novelty in the shape of a luncheon basket, fitted with every necessary, and which, when opened up, forms an excellent dining table, with a large canopy overhead, specially suitable for camping out, and the most complete thing of its kind we have yet seen. In the ladies' show-rooms there is a profusion of new goods, and we cannot do better than recommend all ladies wishing to have pretty frocks and handsome gowns to inspect the goods for themselves. We understand that the resources of the firm, large as they are, are at this season taxed to the utmost limit in executing orders in this department. The tailoring section is, as usual, well stocked with every class of goods in vogue for the season. There is a splendid choice of suitings comprising angolas, cheviots, homespuns, cashmeres, and fancy tennis flannels. The firm has also secured a well deserved reputation for the supply of dress suits, riding breeches, ladies' riding habits and coats, all of these garments being turned out in the most satisfactory manner. In the saddlery and boot rooms everything relating to these branches of the business may be found. We noticed in the latter some exceedingly smart and pretty shoes for evening wear, goods which are likely to be in great request during the festive season.

MESSRS. R. DITMAR AND CO.

This long-established and well-known firm exhibits besides a very large variety of lamps for all purposes, expecially a large selection of telescopic floor lamps, a very select and beautiful assortment of electro and nickelplated goods suitable for presentation. These consist of trays and salvers, liquor services, dumbwaiters, butter coolers, wine and claret jugs, cruets, icepails, biscuit boxes, afternoon tea services, dinnergongs, etc. This firm also excels in its exhibit of rich majolica ware, such as flowerpots and vases, dessert-sets, toilet services, jardiniers, centrepieces, card and pin trays, salad bowls, and a great variety of table ornaments. The stock of bamboo art furniture, with beautifully painted fayence plates, is another attraction, and the show of finely polished metal lamp and flowerpot stands, as well as side tables for the drawing room in various design, and sizes is equally attractive. There is again a splendid variety of afternoon tea kettles in polished copper for the table or floor and a rich assortment of porcelain and majolica tea, coffee, and mocha services, also a pretty assortment of glassware table ornaments. Altogether, the show is one of the best in the city and well worth a visit.

MR. J. NEUBERG.

Though not strictly a Christmas store, yet Mr. Neuberg's shop, lately removed to the large and commodious premises, opposite the Bombay Club, really affords a more useful and substantial variety of goods than a merely Yule-tide show. A reference to his general and photographic annals will afford an idea of the number of departments engaged in, chief of which is that of general tobacconist. His specialities in this branch are well-known throughout India, so much so that the name Neuberg is at once suggestive of a good cigar or a comforting pipe of peace. The department for photographic apparatus and materials also claims special mention. Particular and close attention is devoted to this interesting department, and the large and increasing share of patronage received is ample testimony to the high-class quality of his goods and their special fitness for the trying climatic conditions of India. Bentwood furniture, fuel cooking stoves (for either coal, coke, or wood), and enamelled ironware also form important features in this store, and lastly, though not of least importance to householders, we have to mention a carefully selected stock of "Basel Mission" table clothes, napkins, towels, sheeting, cotton tweeds, gingham, etc., for which Mr. Neuberg is appointed sole agent in this city.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO.

Messrs. Phillips and Co. have, as usual, a very tempting display of sweets, fruits, crackers, toys and such like Christmas goods. Their Fort and Byculla establishments should prove a great attraction to young and old ; at both places a "bran pie" has been set up, where for 8 annas a dip may be had, and a chance of securing a valuable toy obtained. The adult portion of the community will find the "Christmas Table" a good means of investing a rupee, for we notice that the return for such an investment may be a watch, a bottle of champagne, a dressing case, or something else of equal value. The display of fancy goods is finer than ever, and some very pretty crockery, just imported, as well as a selection of the latest things in fancy glasswere tempt us to spend our money most recklessly. A new series of art studies are shown, and the cheap prices of these are simply marvellous. The wine department shows us the usual high-class selection, the firms well-known "Ferrintosh" whisky being well to the fore, as is the "Dove" pilsener beer, for which they are sole agents. We notice that this beer is very superior in taste and is light, clear, and sparkling, in fact, a perfect beer for India. Games and toys are in great variety, and show the result of personal selection. In fact, he who misses Phillips and Co.'s show, misses a treat.

MESSRS. BOLTON AND CO.

This well-known and long-established firm have, as usual, unpacked a very large stock to replenish their various deparments consisting of gold and diamond jewellery, electroplated ware, fancy goods, in plush and leather, oilmenstores, wines, spirits, etc. They have a very good display of dolls, which number over a hundred. Their stock of electroplated goods is large, and some of the designs unique. Their oil-menstores are fresh, and imported specially for Christmas. Plush and leather fancy goods are of various prices, comprising articles, such as would make a most suitable present, being within the reach of all. Their toys are of so many different kinds as to make detailed mention impossible. Their show of many kinds of sweets will be very attractive to people possessing a "sweet tooth." Mechanical toys and earthenware life-size lions and tigers are well worth a visit. Messrs. Bolton's show of glassware is also large, and of very pretty designs and colours.

MR. F. CORNAGLIA.

Mr. F. Cornaglia, the enterprising confectioner and caterer of Medows Street, who has gained a well-merited reputation for supplying good Christmas cakes of every size, decorated in excellent style, has a large assortment of confectionery required on this festive season. His fancy confectionery, consisting of imitation fruits, vegetables and flowers, most artistically made in fondants, almond paste, sweets, comfits, chocolates, crystallised fruits, fruits in syrup, marrons-glacees, small pastry, bignolias, meringues with cream and other like articles too numerous to be detailed here, has only to be seen by the youngsters to make their mouths water. All these things are of superior kind, and second to none in Bombay. The fancy chocolate cream, nougat, and vanilla, put up in tablets of various sizes, are of exceptionally good quality. The silk, plush, and card bunbonnieres and fancy boxes (printed and hand-painted) seem quite on a par with the more costly production of London and Paris firms. Mr. Cornaglia has also a good stock of very pretty and choice Christmas and New Year cards. In the centre of the shop an artistically ornamented cake of unusually large dimension, is being exhibited. Most of the stores and provisions, such as wines and liqueurs, are imported direct from the best houses of France and Italy, and the popularity which Mr. Cornaglia has earned amongst his constituents for the prompt execution of orders, and the supply of goods of best quality, is well deserved.

MESSRS. PEARSE AND CO.

This old establishment of manufacturing confectioners, etc., of Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, have got a large stock of fancy sweets, and have been busily engaged of late manufacturing hundreds of cakes. The Christmas show comprises sweets, surprise packets, toys, figures, bon-bons, crackers, decorations, fancy boxes, baskets, hampers, etc. An inspection of their Christmas goods shows that Messrs. Pearse and Co. have prepared a really good collection of what is wanted. The goods, which they are now offering to their constituents, are of excellent quality. The Christmas cards present novelty calendars with Christmas greetings. The bon-bon crackers contain luggage, jewels, perfumes, sweets, musical toys, head-dresses, etc. They have also Christmas tree ornaments, both mechanical and musical. There are splendid Christmas tree figures on elastic glass, and also Christmas tree ornaments with brass rings and novelties in animals with moveable heads. Among a variety of novelties are toilet boxes for ladies ; toilet sets for gentlemen ; musical mirrors ; gold-plated watch chains and perfume sprays, etc. There is a large stock of jujubes, chocolates, of exquisite flavour, crystallised fruits, best liqueur lozenges and liqueur vegetables, and other confectioneries.

MESSRS. MORTON, MAJU AND CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM.

Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., Church Gate Street have now on hand a choice selection of the best brands of teas from the celebrated gardens in Kangra Valley and Ceylon. Specially for the season a large assortment of handsome and ornamental boxes have been provided for these teas, which have been priced at the lowest rates possible to suit their constituents. Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co. were the first to give an impetus to the Indian tea trade by lectures and other means, and their place is well worth a visit.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Owing to extension of business the branch establishment of this Company, in Church Gate Street, was enlarged a few months back, and this addition puts the firm in a position to put up more numerous and varied styles of machines than in previous years. The agents have imported this year extensively from the manufactory at home, their new style of machines, called the vibrating shuttle machines, which are recommended as the best ever manufactured for family use. The show-room also contains machines with very fine cabinets, such as could be had for drawing rooms, etc. Amongst these is a style of cabinet, so constructed that when closed the machine goes below the top of the table and is covered over by a folding leaf. When the machine is required for work it comes up above the level of the cabinet by the pressure of a button only. Various styles of leather machines are also on hand for leather work, boot, shoes, and harness. And there is a special machine for regimental high boots, saddlery, harness, splash boards, carriage fittings, tarpaulins, tents, fancy leather goods, kid gloves, etc., etc. One machine for harness can either be worked by steam power or hand, and, while a view at the rooms, is worked by a separate fly wheel turned by a cooly. This instrument sews leather of the thickness of ¾ of an inch. Samples of very fine art work done on an ordinary Singer's sewing machine are a noteworthy feature of the show. They are specially exhibited during the season, and we undertake to teach the work to our customers. Out of about thirteen such samples there are two very fine curtains worth seeing. They are so beatifully finished that some visitors to the show-rooms refuse to believe at first that they are the production of a sewing machine.

MESSRS. P. DUBASH AND CO.

Messrs. P. Dubash and Co., of Medows Street, have in view a comprehensive and choice assortment of fancy and useful seasonable goods suitable for presents. The goods are of very artistic design, substantial and unsurpassed in elegance, and are offered at moderate prices. The articles are both useful and suitable for presents. Pretty Christmas and New Year cards are displayed in great variety. There is a fine stock of silver and gold jewellery, watches, albums, scent-cases, best crystal spirit scent-bottles, electore-plate mounted in blue and gold, also perfumes and sweets, and other fancy and useful articles well worth inspecting.

MESSRS. MORENAS AND CO.

This well-known firm are exhibiting in their shop in Meadow Street a very extensive stock of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. The firm's display of toys, dolls, and fancy good is really very grand and well-worth a visit. The jewellery show cases are very attractive and contain a fine class of gold and silver jewellery ; while the choice selection of electroplated ware attracts considerable attention. The firm's capital assortment of leather goods, consisting of dressing and jewel cases. writing desks, combination cases, albums, work cases, etc., is very attractive and of the best make, and leaves little difficulty for any customer in making choice of a suitable present. Many of the articles on sale will be found to be most moderately priced. In the toys department are to be seen some very strong, useful, and instructive toys, while the firm's grand collection of mechanical toys leaves nothing to be desired. The stock of crystallized fruits, bon-bons, French and English confectionery and Christmas and New Year's cards could not easily be beaten. The firm's wine department is always stocked with the best brands of well-known manufacturers.

MR. JAMES PEARSE.

Mr. Pearse continues to carry on his business in the old premises, Apollo Street, and should not be confounded with the rival firm of Pearse and Co. The main features at this season of the year are Christmas cakes, Christmas puddings, and mince meats, all prepared on the premises, and for which is claimed marked superiority over anything of the kind imported. There is a fine display of sweets of all kinds, Turkish delight, Muscat hulwa, crystallized fruits, chocolate creams, chocolate of sorts candid peels, sweets in fancy boxes, French sweets, imitation fruits, and fondants of all flavours, Brazil and other nuts, Bussorah dates, hams cooked and uncooked, Gruyere cheese, perfumes in fancy bottles, wines and spirits, etc. Mr. Pearse, who does a large catering business, has his hands well filled with orders for the season.

MESSRS. BULL AND Co., APOLLO BUNDER.

This noted firm have an extra large and very fine collection of dolls, which may be recommended, without any hesitation, for inspection. They are well able to meet the requirements of all their numerous customers, and any one desirous of purchasing presents for their friends will find a very large assortment of both useful and handsome articles. Our young friends are well provided for, the establishment being full of every description of toys for which a child can wish ; but what excites the greatest interest is their "1895 Bran Pie," which is prepared on a very gigantic scale this year, and is sure to receive very great attention at the hands of Bombay people, only eight annas being the price of a dip. They have, as usual, ordered out for Christmas no less than 1,000 hams. Their hams are quite different from those sold at low prices in the market as best.

MESSRS. C. M. BHESANIA AND CO.

This is one of the oldest and largest firms of native silk-mercers, and has for years enjoyod a well-deserved reputation for the supply of various kinds of ponjee silks, crapes, plain and embroidered satins, rainbow crapes, silk gauzes, etc. These silks are received fresh every mail from Hongkong, Canton, and Japan establishments, where all kinds of silks are selected by the well-experienced partners of the firm, who, under their own superintendence, take great pains to select the latest designs. There are also found plenty of specimens of gold and silver embroidered velvet ribbons, especially for ladies' collars and waist-bands. There is a large collection of silver rattles, toys, snuff-boxes, and various other articles suitable for making presents There is a good stock of Japanese and Chinese silk handkerchiefs and shawls, crape and silk sashes of the latest fashions for ladies as well as for gentlemen. Besides all these articles, many other new silk specimens can be found. The specimens are very lovely and worthy of admiration, the designs being chaste and artistic. The establishment is well worth a visit.

THE INDIAN ART GALLERY.

The above establishment, of which Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramji are the proprietors, is well stocked with Indian curios and artwares, suitable for presents. A nice collection of wooden and ivory toys, clay figures, dancing and revolving images of Hindoo gods are worth buying for children. Among other novelties we find a good collection of Shaharanpur carved tea-tables, screens, and Koran stands, carved black and teakwood furniture, sandlewood, and ivory in-laid boxes, of various sizes and shapes, copper brass and enamelled wares, diamond, gold, silver, and moonstone jewellry, Indian and Persian carpets of various sizes, embroidered tables, covers on cloth and satin draperies, curtains of facinating colors and designs, and other works of art too numerous to mention. We recommend our readers to pay a flying visit to this establishment and feel sure it will repay them. We are assured that this firm's goods have alarge sale in Continental and American markets for their superior and excellent workmanship, for which they hold gold and silver medals, diploma of honour, and numerous certificates.

ENTERIC FEVER IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to this disease which is at present occupying both the military and medical press, I would ask space to make the subjoined remarks.

Some twelve years ago I brought forward the results of personal inquiries and observations on this disease (Alexander Prize, 1881) tending clearly to the conclusion that the Indian disease was essentially the same as the European, clinically, pathologically, and etiologically, following the same laws, and doubtless due to the same one cause : the source of the virus being regarded as existent in the native haunts, and possibly some cases being lineally descended from other cases among Europeans through the excreta. The views then enunciated did not obtain acceptance, yet subsequent observation has but still further corroborated these deductions, and I suppose that now but few doubt the truth of the same.

Assuming the identical nature of the disease wherever met on this globe we have in the army in India, as explanatory of its presence, the marked susceptibility of the youthful soldier there sent, the insanitation of the native towns, accumulated results of ages, and probable transfer of disease among Europeans and half-castes from imperfect destruction of disease germs in the excreta. So long as the majority of the soldiers approximate 20 years of age it is difficult to perceive how the results can be otherwise than they are, other conditions remaining the same ; extend the age period for India to 25 and decrease will ensue.

Again, we cannot isolate ourselves from the native community, nor can we annul, except after a lengthened period, the outcome of ages of sanitary neglect; but what we can do, while improving the native conditions, is to more strictly watch over the media of transfer of the disease—air, water, food—by augmented supervision and proper sanitary control, all food supplies (including drinks) being furnished solely from Government sources.

Again, we may thoroughly render harmless, by heat as I suggested, the excreta, and so oppose lineal descent among ourselves. In the near future, however, numerical reduction of the disease is only to be anticipated, not extirpation. Take the condition of the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore as reported in the British Medical Journal of October 5th. As it now is, so it has been for years past in spite of representation. What a condition for disease transference does this disclose !

The past history of this otherwise healthy and really European (climatically) station is a noted one touching enteric fever, and especially the locality adjoining the Horse Artillery lines ; here the disease has run riot, and not limited to Europeans, time after time. Over and over again have troops contracted the disease passing up country after landing and on transfer from station to station, and in no small number of instances—especially in the hills—has the disease thus entered stations, rarely, however, effecting a lodgment.

One point forcibly struck me in wading through official documents, and that was the marked coincidence in incidence details of enteric fever and cholera among the troops—sometimes absent in stations, sometimes present—occasionally approximating an epidemic, though generally as isolated cases ; sometimes restricted to a corps in a station, a company, even at bungalow room, not uncommonly contracted on the line of march ; these features showing very clearly that the modes of access of each virus to the human frame were essentially the same and the surrounding conditions the same.

It is to the recognition by the higher military and medical authorities of the identity of the Indian to the European disease, with action on this line, and to the improved medical and sanitary status on the basis advocated by Mr. Ernest Hart that hope lies in the future. The authorities have not been without ample information in the past, but they have thought fit to ignore the work and reports of the executive rank ; instead of action from within, it has been left to an independent outside source to parade the facts, and it is sincerely to be trusted that the outspoken, truthful remarks at the Public Health Section of the late British Medical Association meeting will not remain equally a dead letter.—I am, etc.,

FRANCIS H. WELCH, F.R.C.S.,
Retired Surgeon-Colonel M.S.

Lee. Oct. 7th.

British Medical Journal.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some misstatements have been made with reference to press representatives at the coming Congress, allow me, please, to announce, through the medium of your journal, that reporters of the daily newspapers in this Presidency as elsewhere will, as usual, be admitted to the Congress, "free of all charges" during the Congress Session. As to the weeklies, while the working committee is most anxious not to disappoint this section of the Press, it is somewhat embarrassed by the number of applications received. As the best accommodation could not be provided for more than thirty, whereas there are as many as one hundred applicants. It will be readily admitted that, under the circumstances, it is no easy matter to please every body. Some reasonable process of elimination is absolutely necessary.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. WACHA, Honorary Secretary.

December 16.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully coolting, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollien, milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE regret to hear that Mr. T. L. Prescott, who left the Secretariat a few weeks ago for Dera Ghazi Khan, on being attached to the settlement there, is down with typhoid.

It has been decided that on return of Mr. T. Gordon Walker, Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, now on furlough, he will be posted to Gardaspur as Deputy Commissioner, *vice* Mr. J. R. Maconachie, who will then proceed on furlough.

MR. W. C. RENOUF, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, is to be relieved by Mr. R. Sykes, at present Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE heavy Commissariat suit (R. B. Lorinda Mal *vs.* Balmokand) which has been pending in the District Judge's Court, Peshawar, for the last three months, has been disposed of by a compromise by which the plaintiff receives a large sum under the partnership deed for the supply of carriage and stores for the Chitral expedition.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the railway construction programme submitted by the Government of India for 1895-96. It includes the various lines upon which work is now proceeding or about to commence, such as the Madras-Bezwada, the Rohri-Kotri, the Mandalay-Salween, the Southern Punjab, the East Coast extension towards Calcutta, the Saugor-Katni, and so on.

THE Madras Army has often been reproached for inefficiency on service, but that the sepoys can handle their arms smartly and execute with wonderful precision all movements on the parade-ground has long been admitted. The Benighted Presidency may be glad to hear a remark that was passed upon a Madras regiment which a distinguished foreign officer watched executing certain evolutions. "Ah !" he exclaimed, "these are the first *regular* native troops I have seen in India." The crack corps of the Punjab and Bengal must now hide their diminished heads.

THE Viceroy and Lady Elgin and party arrived in Calcutta shortly after noon on Friday, the Warren Hastings being punctual in spite of the cyclonic weather in the Bay.

ORDERS have been issued for the provision of Pasteur filters for the British troops stationed at Dum-Dum. No more Macnamara filters are to be issued in India.

THE Legislative Department are, it is understood now engaged with the Bill to afford relief to certain special districts of the Deccan where agricultural indebtedness is most marked. This is a measure separate from the larger scheme of legislation for the country generally, which will take a long time to mature.

THE expenditure now being incurred on the Chota Nagpur mineral survey is, we understand, at the charge of the Government of India, and not of that of Bengal. The work is being carried on in a systematic and scientific way, with a view to really testing the true value of gold-bearing quartz reefs.

THE Amir has signified his intention of sending his representative from Kabul to meet Captain MacMahon (in charge of the Beluch-Afghan Boundary Commission) at Quetta on an early date.

To the end of November the opium revenue for the year was nineteen and a-half lakhs of rupees better than the estimate.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON has taken one month's extension of leave, and does not return to India till January. Colonel Henry continues to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General meanwhile.

CAPTAIN A. MCCONAGHEY is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Quetta and Peshin : Lieutenant Spence to be Political Agent in Zhob. Captain Cox officiates as Assistant to the Agent to the Governer-General, Baroda, *vice* Lieutenant Beale, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

MR. LUND will officiate as Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Bombay, during Mr. Hutchinson's absence on privilege leave.

THE quantity of rice available for export from Burma in the coming season is the largest on record—1,550,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 1,335,000 tons of white rice.

THE River Sutlej is so low that his Honour Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and party all rode across the river. Even the tongas drove the same way, and no boats were needed.

THE Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the recent tour in Persia arranged for the transmission of daily weather telegrams from Jask, Bushire, Ispahan, and Teheran. As many of the cold weather disturbances which affect Northern India, originate in Persia, it is hoped that these telegrams will give from two to four days' notice of the probable occurrence of disturbed rainy weather in Northern India. The authorities of the Indo-European telegraph line take much interest in this extension of the work of the Indian Meteorological Department, and as especial concession are transmitting these weather telegrams free of cost to Karachi, where they are transferred to the Indian telegraph lines and sent on to Simla.

MAJOR WILSON, R.E., Deputy Manager, N.-W. Railway, has returned to Lahore from deputation to Ceylon. Major Wilson's services were lent to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India to report on the working of the Ceylon Railway. Complaints as to the working of the line both in the passenger and freight departments had been made by the Planters' Association and the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, and the Government were asked to appoint an advisory board. The board was refused, and a report by a railway expert promised instead. Major Wilson began his inquiry on 25th October, and handed in his report (now before the Ceylon Government) on 25th November—a very creditable piece of work.

ONE of the best signs that the tribesmen beyond the Swat River are peacefully disposed, remarks the *Pioneer*, is that the postal service from Chakdarah to Drosh is maintained without a hitch. The letter-bags are carried through with wonderful punctuality, and a delay of few hours has come to be regarded as almost a postal grievance by the garrison in Chitral. When the service was being arranged immediately before the troops were withdrawn, the villagers along the route expressed themselves as perfectly willing to undertake the job, but they cried off on being told that the Khan of Dir would receive the subsidy direct. Like all Pathans they could not believe that any chief would part with money once paid into his hands. Mahomed Sharif, however, seems to have arranged the matter satisfactorily, and is probably using the men of the Dir levy to do the work. In any case communication by post is very regular, though the bleak Laram Kotal has to be crossed by the runners.

THE distinguished writer of the article on Indian Affairs in the *Times* this week observes :—Lord Salisbury's recent remarks on the position of the British Indian Government as the ruler of a great Mahomedan population were well timed. That Government is to be congratulated on having got rid of the irritation caused by the proposed regulations on pilgrimage to Mecca before our complications with Turkey reached the acute stage. We regret to find that in an article on the Pilgrim Ships Bill we unintentionally did injustice to the late Secretary of State for India. It appears that Sir Henry Fowler, although at variance with the views of the Indian Government, was not opposed by his council at Westminster, and that he arrived at his decision from an unbiased consideration of the case several months before the fall of the Ministry became imminent. We gladly take this opportunity of correcting an erroneous view of the action of a Minister who on more than one occasion rendered important service to India by resisting pressure at home.

CANARESE AT THE RECENT MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As "S. S." has in his letter, dated "Poona, Dec. 5," published in your daily issue of the 9th instant, spoken in favour of the Canarese examiner, in reply to my letter of 26th November on the above subject, printed in your daily of the 3rd idem, it is necessary for me to give a reply, and it is hence meet that you will ungrudgingly make room for this letter. I know allowing replies to replies would carry matters "ad infinitum ;" but one reply to a reply is generally allowed, and I shall be as brief as the occasion permits.

"S.S." says that he is a native of Mysore, and that to him the Canarese rendering appeared to be not in an unreadable style. As regards this, I need only say that the very first complaint made on the subject proceeded from some Mysorean candidates, whose application to the Vice-Chancellor, complaining of the Canarese piece was, I am informed, sent by the very next mail after they were examined in translation. This clearly shows that the Mysorean candidates were the worst sufferers. The Bombay Karnataka candidates did not suffer so heavily, as the bulk of them could, here and there, refer to the Marathi rendering for guidance. The passage is in fact unintelligible. Perhaps it was made so to both Mysorean and Bombay candidates by the examiner's alleged attempt to reconcile his natural Mysorean Canarese to Bombay Kannada, and that, too, under the strict injunctions issued by the University regarding the vernacular translation of the original English passage. Be that as it may, the translation, as it is, has been queer and unintelligible, and the candidates had really to suffer, partly, if not wholly, owing to the translator being a Mysorean, howsoever "short sighted" "S.S." might consider the remedy proposed for future years to be. The complaints put forth by me are not "hollow." They are substantial and the consequences have been serious, as several boys have done most unsatisfactorily in translation, so far as my information goes ; and "S.S." has, by so misrepresenting facts in favour of the translator attempted to beguile the public into confidence and make them believe that there is no grievance, and hence no necessity for redress. I assure your readers that if the same state of things continues, be it under any circumstances, the Kannada candidates will also continue to be in a very disadvantageous position.

As to the words, "Kshipra" and "Prapancha," I am sorry "S.S." has misunderstood my arguments. I have never objected to the introduction of Sanskrit words into Canarese and could not possibly do so. Sanskrit has, at all times, been so much interwoven with Canarese that the idea of writing Kannada without its help would be simply Utopean. But the point is how far it should be permitted to meddle with a tongue of quite a foreign origin. A very free use of Sanskrit words in writing Canarese is the distinguishing characteristic of Mysorean Canarese, as could be plainly observed at even a superficial view of the Canarese books, and especially newspapers and journals published in that province. Let your readers cast a glance at the Canarese books, journals and newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency. I am sure they will not fail to notice that the present tendency of Canarese writers here has been to dispense as much with Sanskrit as possible. This is precisely why, at the top of each of the several Canarese papers drawn up till now by Mr. Deshpande, you see the N. B. that "candidates should use pure Kannada words as far as practicable." Apart from these to general observations, my argument with regard to the word "Kshipra" was that it had not yet descended into the Canarese language, implying thereby that no objections would be taken to the use of words which had already been within the "pale" of the language and whose use had already become common. With regard to "Prapancha," I need only appeal to the Bombay Kannada scholars and ask them to say how many times they have met with the word used in the sense of "world" and whether they would now use it without constraint in that sense. The only sense in which that word is commonly used is "family cares" or "the snare of worldly life," at any rate in this part of the country.

The misprints cannot be said to be an imaginary difficulty to the candidate. In the short time at his disposal, it is hard for him to determine the meaning of "extra" verses, which are generally not quite easy for his standard. And then, his having to grapple with misprints, and decipher letters and determine words, must, it is evident, add seriously to his difficulty. The misprints again go to puzzle a candidate and leave him destitute of what few impressions has been able to gather. They cannot therefore be trifled with and styled an imaginary difficulty.

As regards the Kannada paper, I have to say that I concur in "S. S.'s" view that the examiner is not bound hard and fast to confine himself "literally" to the standard set forth by the University in its bye-law quoted by me. I, however, hold that, with this notion, the examiner is not to depart "almost wholly" from the prescribed standard. The bye-law plainly states that there sould be "questions in grammar. And, to whatever extent allowance may be made on account of the discretion allowed to the examiner to depart from the fixed standard, it is clearly unjustifiable to reduce the percentage of marks, reserved in a general paper for grammar questions proper, to so small a number as 5 or 7. Let us compare and see how far Mr. Deshpande, the corresponding examiner at the U. S. F., has used this discretion allowed to the examiner. The grammar questions in his paper carry no less than 25 marks, the standard expected of the examinee at both the examinations being precisely the same. Let us also compare and see how Mr. Deshpande's translation of the corresponding original English passage selected for U. S. F. candidates, appearing in the U. S. F. general English paper sounds. It is certainly readable and presents no difficulties to the candidate. I, like "S. S.," should be the last person to advocate the cramming up of grammar. Can there be no grammar questions, which boys will be able to anwser only if they have a thorough and practical knowledge of grammar, and which therefore do not encourage cramming ? Questions of parsing, of naming and dissolution of compounds, and of tracing the meaning of words and some other syntactical questions form, in my opinion, such as are not calculated to encourage the habit of cramming, and these might well have been asked as Mr. Deshpande has done.

As to the question, "rewrite in modern Canarese," if "S. S." says that it was purposely intended to be answered by a very small proportion of the candidates, I think the explanation may be accepted. But, if the question is dealt with independently of such a consideration, it remains to be one which should on no account have been asked.

I should be sorry, if anything stated above, should lead your readers to believe that I advocate a reduction of the required standard in Canarese. The standard may be reasonably high, and the questions, too, may be reasonably difficult. What I contend is that there should be suitable questions, and a proportionate distribution of marks between grammar and literature.

The Marathi rendering is not, in my opinion, so faulty as "S. S." is given to understand. It is at least intelligible and does not confound the student.

I entirely approve of "S. S.'s" suggestion that the translation question, which is thus a source of embarrassment to the candidate, may be altogether dropped from the English paper, and paraphrase made compulsory. That will urge the candidates to read and digest more of English poetry and also require schoolmasters to pay greater attention to the student's English, as a consequence whereof the complaints of the principals of colleges, that the material supplied to them by schools is inferior, will also cease. A comparison of the capacity to compose English of an average old Matriculation candidate, who had to read four histories and was compelled to do the paraphrase with that of an average present Matriculation candidate, will show how necessary it is at the present day for the University to retrace its steps and make paraphrase compulsory again. This will at once remove all grievances connected with the translation affair, and ensure a better knowledge of English in candidates.

In conclusion, I think the public will do wel to judge of the matter by comparing the arguments in my two letters with those adduced by "S. S." and I desire the University authorities will not fail to take notice of these remarks and devise such means for the redress of the grievances set forth by them as may conduce to the good of the candidates, without interfering with the policy of the University.—Yours, &c.,

THE SAME KANNADIGA.

December, 13.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,48,000	4,000	3,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	148	2	230
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	28,30,198	41,86,451	1,23,367	71,40,016
Total for 22 weeks...	29,63,198	44,34,451	1,27,367	75,25,016
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,103	3,34,177	4,814	4,47,094
Per mile of Ry do.	64	200	3	267
Total to corresponding date do.	28,11,409	53,30,547	1,07,800	82,49,756

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 62,094

Do. to date .... „ 7,24,740

THE FAREWELL TO SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

THE farewell dinner to Sir Charles Elliott by the members of the Civil Service took place in the Calcutta Town Hall on Thursday, covers being laid for 133. Mr. Justice Beverley presided. After the toast of the Queen-Empress, Mr. Nolan proposed that of the guest of the evening.

Mr. Nolan said there was a special interest to all members of the Civil Service in an occasion like this, when the post of one of their most distinguished colleagues lay behind him and when all his friends had met to wish him farewell. To his younger hearers he would express a hope that when their careers should close they might be enabled to look back on one so useful and so happy as Sir Charles Elliott's. Their service had been often praised for versatility and a devotion to duty. Who could fail to recognise in the guest of the evening the qualities which had made the service famous throughout the world? There was no form of public duty in which he had not taken a part—a cornet of Light Horse during the mutiny, a Settlement officer, a Secretary to Government, a Famine Commissioner, a Chief Commissioner of Assam, a Chairman of the Finance Commission, an Imperial Councillor, lastly a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he had touched many things and, like Goldsmith, he had adorned all that he had touched. As a ruler of this Province he had shone with conspicuous success. Alone he had managed a population as large as that of France and Germany, with half-a-dozen minor states thrown in. His success was proved, if by nothing else, by his friend Mr. Risley's figures, for finance was the pre-eminent test of statesmanship. Mr. Nolan concluded by a happy reference to Lady Elliott.

The Lieutenant-Governor in replying thanked those present for their warm reception. The judgment of the men of one's own service on one's career was, he said, the best judgment. He had had the disadvantage of coming to Bengal from another province, his only advantage being his knowledge of settlement work. He was ignorant of the people and the laws and the personnel of the service. He was helped in the latter respect by the devotion and singular gifts of his two Chief Secretaries ; to cure the former required great application and inspection, and knowledge of details. He quoted the motto from Marcus Aurelius, "There will never be a Republic of Plato ; let it suffice thee to improve things a little, and if successful in that, do not count it a small thing." He had tried to improve things a little, and he hoped he had succeeded. He said attention to the details of administration was the chief characteristic of a civilian's duties. The publication of the Divisional Commissioner's administration reports in the "Gazette" gave them an opportunity to state their views on the defects of the administrative machinery. He selected instances from last year's reports showing what reforms these experienced officers would introduce. The junior members of the service should similarly frame their administrative policy. Every Civilian carried with him the possibility of rising to the Lieutenant-Governorship and he should fit himself for the post. The watchward for junior men—and here he spoke not as Lieutenant-Governor but as one in whom

> Old experience doth attain
> To something of prophetic strain,

should be unlimited patience. Sir Charles Elliott here again said no Republic of Plato was possible and he quoted the lines "Begin the day by saying to thyself, I shall meet with the busy body, the arrogant, the deceitful, the envious, the unsocial—all these things happen to them by reason of their ignorance of what is good and evil. But I, who have seen the value of the good that it is beautiful and the bad that it is ugly, I can neither be injured by any of them nor can I be angry with my kinsman nor hate him." Let them assume this attitude as regards annoyances in official life and the attacks of newspapers, so they would gain from them useful hints if their attacks had any basis and still greater satisfaction if they had none. But if the attacks irritated too much, let them not read them—"*Non ragionam di lor ma guarda e passa.*" Sir Charles Elliott continuing, pronounced against the principle of washing dirty linen in public, approving of Sir Alfred Lyall's advice on this point. If censure were necessary, let it be private. Do not lower the prestige of the service. Public censure was given nowhere else than in India, which was the last place where it should be done. It was the more unnecessary, because of the efficiency of the service. Every man was doing his level best under special difficulties of climate and solitary stations. They should aim at still higher efficiency. Junior officers should realise the responsibilities of their position. It rested with them to guide and control the future changes which must take place, so that there might be no disturbance and the interests of the people and the Government be safeguarded and advanced. Sir Charles Elliott concluded by proposing Sir Alexander Mackenzie's health. He pointed out that Sir Alexander had the advantage of belonging to the province, and touched upon his previous distinguished career. He (Sir Charles Elliott) had confidence that the service would show his successor the same loyalty they had given him.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in acknowledging the toast, thanked Sir Charles Elliott for the flattering manner in which he had alluded to him, and said he was delighted at renewing his acquaintance with a service to which he was proud to belong. He continued : I have not forgotten the province in which my first and happiest days were spent. I am aware of difficulty in succeeding a ruler gifted with such splendid qualities as my friend, Sir Charles Elliott. My old master, Sir Ashley Eden, always maintained a continuity of policy, though he found it necessary to introduce changes in matters of detail. It will be my ambition to imitate him. I am sensible of the difficulties of the task, but I am consoled by the reflection that I have many friends around me. There are my old colleagues, Messrs. Justice Beverley and Macpherson. If you followed their example, there would be no breach between the executive and the judical, for all would remember that we are one service, pledged to the promotion of the Empire and the happiness of the millions committed to us, and God, I am convinced, will help us (cheers). Again there are my old friends on the Revenue Board, Messrs. Stevens and Lyall, the perfervid ingenuity of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna, the solid good sense of Mr. Toynbee. Among these younger men there are many whose acquaintance I have yet to make. I can only say that in dealing with them I shall be guided by the golden rule to give to every man his due. The newspapers have not been altogether friendly to me. I have been charged with being a hard man, slow to give credit to my colleagues for steady work and prompt to visit peccadilloes with my displeasure. Let my critics remember that I have hitherto been dealing with backward provinces, where a stimulus, not altogether pleasant to its victims, was occasionally necessary in the interests of the administration. In an old settled country like Bengal, I anticipate no harder task than devising new forms of commendation.

CALEDONIA FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

THE following verses appeared at a bazaar in connection with a Scotch Kirk in Manchester, where they appear to have caused equal amusement among visitors hailing from either side of the Tweed :—

ENTHUSIAST.

Land of chivalry and freedom,
Land of old traditional fame,
May thy noble sons and daughters
Long uphold thy honoured name.

CRITIC.

Land of ancient bloody tyrants,
Sneaking traitors, deep and sly,
Land of thieving heelant devils,
Kilted rogues and stolen kye.

ENTHUSIAST.

Land where foreign foes ne'er venture,
Land where tyrant never trod,
Land whose sons are ever foremost,
Treading noble life's high road.

CRITIC.

Land of bibles, kirks, and bawbees,
Saints and lasses fearfu' frail,
Land of psalms and strong raw whisky,
Parritch, thistles, brose, and kail.

ENTHUSIAST.

Land of simple-hearted kindness,
Land of patriotic worth,
May thy virtues ever flourish,
Hardy clansmen of the north.

CRITIC.

Land of carefu' canny bodies,
Foes of all ungodly fun,
Those who sum up man's whole duty,
Heaven, hell, and—number one.

ENTHUSIAST.

Land where rest in silent slumbers
Ashes of our honour'd sires,
May their mem'ries long be cherished
Round our humble cottage fires.

CRITIC.

Land whose sons declare they worship,
Every Scotian hill and rock,
But of all the lads that leave thee
De'il a ane gangs ever back.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A GREAT river has been discovered in Canada by Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, who travelled from Ottawa across the "height of land" to Rupert's House, or James Bay, which forms the Southern end of Hudson Bay. Travelling by water through an unknown wilderness between the "height of land" and St. James Bay, he followed an unmapped river having three sources at Three Rivers, the Lake St. John district, and the neighbourhood of Lake Mistassini. It is much larger that the Ottawa River, and apparently the sixth in magnitude of the great rivers of the world. It flows through a low clayey region, is very deep, and has been called the "Nile of the North," but its lentgth is only 500 miles. Towards St. James Bay there are great rapids which can only be ascended with great difficulty. The banks are heavily wooded with pine, spruce, balsam, and white birch. The soil, a rich loam, is well fitted for agriculture.

From various explorations during the past year it has been ascertained that Labrador is a moderately high plateav, on the average some 1,800 feet above the sea. It is composed of Archaean rocks, broken into hills, and diversified with lakes, swamps, boulders, and glacial debris. There are mountains on the north-east, north, and north-wast. borders, those of the north-east rising to 9.000 feet in height, and presenting jagged crests to the view.

The rivers are prone to spread over the country in straggling channels. enclosing many "islands," formed by branches leaving the main stream and rejoining it after a long detour. Rapids and waterfalls are extremely numerous, and canoe travelling is difficult.

The largest of the lakes, Mistassini, is 100 miles long, and many of them have two outlets. Canons and firths produced by glacial action are common; raised beaches occur along the eastern coast at a height of 500 feet above the sea level. The country is covered with forests in the main, but as a rule the trees are under one foot in diameter. The population consists of about 18,000 Indians, or one person to 30 square miles. Most of these live near the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast. About a thousand schooners, many of which carry several families, go from Newfoundland to the Atlantic coast to fish in the summer time.

The "Popular Science Monthly" points out that apple sauce is eaten with roast goose and sucking pig, because people had found that the acids and pectones of the fruit assisted in digesting the rich fats of the flesh. For the same reason, fruit, raw or cooked, is eaten at the end of a heavy repast. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c, contain about 1 per cent. of malic and other acids, and 1 per cent. of flesh forming albuminoids, with over 80 per cent. of water. Digestion depends on the action of pepsin in the stomach upon food there, and the process is facilitated by the acids of the stomach. Facts in particular are digested by these acids, and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and pectones of the stomach are assisted by the acids of fruit in their action on food, and hence the Russian custom of taking tea with lemon juice instead of sugar, a custom which is said to be favoured by royalty.

Electricians will regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Muirhead, some time principal of the late firm of electrical engineers, Westminster, who have erected telegraphs and carried out other electrical works in many parts of the world. Mr. Muirhead was well known in the scientific world, and shares with his distinguished brother, Dr. Alexander Muirhead, of the Laboratory, Prince's Gate, Westminster, the honour of having intorduced the duplex system of telegraphing on submarine cables, a system now general, which practically doubles the number of messages passing through the wire in a given time. The duplex system was first adopted by Sir John Pender on the Anglo-Indian cables, where it was worked in conjunction with Lord Kelvin's siphon recorder. As in most great inventions, the fundamental idea of it is comparatively simple, yet only a mind at once ingenious and having a profound knowledge of the whole subject could have invented and brought it into a practical shape.

Mr. Muirhead was a man of great energy and capacity for business, and it will shock many of his friends to think that he has been called away in the very prime of his remarkable abilities. His friends are to be found in every part of the world, and include the most eminent electricians of the age, such as Lord Kelvin, Professor Hughes, Mr. Latimer Clark, his former partner and Mr. Preece, in our own country, with many others abroad. Mr. Muirhead was born at Gifford in Haddingtonshire, but had spent most of his life in London.

Professor Wollny, of Munich, has made some experiments which may prove the utility of angleworms in agriculture. He raised peas, beans, potatoes, rye, and other vegetables in wooden boxes, some having worms in them, others not, and in every case it was found that the presence of worms gave an increase of 25 per cent. in the yield of peas to 95 per cent. in that of rye.

Brogmart, the French naturalist, who has studied the prodontata or fossil dragon flies of the coal mines of Commentry (Allier), in France, has found one no less than 27 inches across the wings, which he has named Meganeura monyi, and another about half as large, which he calls M. Selysia, after Baron Selys Longschamps, of Luttich, the well-known authority on dragon flies. The former had a large head armed with strong teeth. The eyes were large and round, and the wings long in comparison to their breadth. In fact, it resembles a modern dragonfly in all but size, and probably fed on insects, larvæ, and fish.

The "water" trees of Australia are the "water mallers," including the Eucalyptus microthea, the currajong, desert oak, blood wood, and several varieties of acacia. A writer in "Introduction" relates that, after travelling in a desert of Southern Australia till he and his companion were nearly dead of thirst, a water tree saved their lives. Six feet of the root were laid bare, and a piece cut off, which yielded them a cool, refreshing drink of water. It is probable that many lives have been lost through ignorance of these water-bearing trees.

The Duryea motor waggon, which took part in the American "moto-cycle" or "horseless carriage" race of November 2nd, weighs 700lbs., and seats four persons. It is driven by two gasoline motors of 3 horse-power, and the cost of running is about half a cent. per mile. The reservoir contains 8 gallons, which last out a journey of 80 or 100 miles. A tank of water prevents the motor from overheating. The waggon has four speeds, of 3 miles an hour backward, and 5. 10, and 20 miles an hour forward. In shape it resembles a phaeton, and the four wheels, which are 34 to 38 inches diameter, have india-rubber pneumatic tyres 2½ inches thick. The machine is regulated as to speed and steered by one lever held in the driver's hand. There is also a powerful brake. The motors are independent, and if one fails the other can work the carriage. Electricity explodes the gasoline.

The Kane-Penningtion victoria is built on the model of a Roman chariot, and is so low that anyone can step in and out without assistance. It runs on four pneumatic wheels, the front pair being on ball bearings and steered like the front wheel of a bicycle. The motive power is petroleum ignited by an elecfric spark, and the cylinder is cooled by water. The victoria weighs less than 400 lbs., and attains a speed of 20 miles an hour, which can be reduced to any lower speed at pleasure. The consumption of fuel does not exceed a gallon of oil per horse-power in a run of fourteen hours.

The authorities of Harvard University are about to issue circulars with a view to making known any discoveries made there, or new plans of work, or donations to the colleges. The circulars will be sent to the leading editors in order to give currency to their contents.

Sir Archibald Geikie, Professor Storey Maskelyne and Dr. H. B. Swete, of Cambridge, have been elected corresponding members of the Munich Academy of Sciences. We also understand that the Administrative Council of the Pasteur Institute are about to make an appeal to the civilised nations for funds to raise a monument to the memory of Pasteur.

The fact that asbestos plays a remarkably useful part in electrical work is not generally recognised. For purposes of insulation this unique material meets the most exacting requirements, and its use by electricians is daily increasing. Its latest application is in the "electrotherm," the new device which has already begun to take the place of hot-water bottles in hospitals and invalid chambers. The electrotherm is a flexible sheet or pad, composed of asbestos, in which electric wires are embedded. When these wires are connected to any source of electric current a constant and uniform degree of heat is generated. For this connection the socket of an electric lamp is ordinarily found most convenient, but where the lighting current is not available batteries can be used. The pad is found a great convenience in the relief of chilliness, cold feet, &c., as well as in cramps and other local pains, and in general hospital practice. By its use the risk and discomfort of frequent changes of temperature incident to the renewal of ordinary hot applications are entirely obviated without discomfort. It can be moistened without any injury, and it can be made to give the effect of a poultice or moist heat by being applied over one or more thicknesses of wet flannel. It can be used by anyone with perfect safety, and its simplicity and convenience wherever the application of artificial heat is desired renders it especially valuable for medical use. The regulation of the temperature is effected by a conveniently placed switch.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

THE last matches of the Meerut meeting took place on Friday morning—the Army versus the Volunteers, 12 a side, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The western wind blew harder than ever, but with more regular strength than has hitherto been the case. Both services had an excellent team, but the regulars forged steadily ahead from the beginning. After 200 yards the regulars were 24 points ahead, at 500 yards they added five more, leaving the Volunteers 29 points to the bad. On commencing 600 yards this was a long lead and the regulars increased it by eight points at 600, making 1,101, being an average of 91·75 per man against the Volunteers total of 1,064 or an average of 88·66 per man. The score of the winning team was a very fine one, considering the strong wind that was blowing. The regulars used the Lee-Metford only and the Volunteers the Martini-Henry. The finest shoot of the two teams was that made by Colour-Sergeant White of the Hampshire Regiment, whose possible at 200 yards was a wonderful performance. The Native Army Match XX, the Inter-Regimental Match, was won by the Cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force, who have been shooting remarkably well all through the meeting. The great feature of the meeting has been the splendid shooting of the British soldier competitor with the Lee-Metford, who now, that he has been able to compete with cordite for the first time, seems to have gained the greatest confidence in his weapon.

The meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of prizes by Lieutenant-General Sir William Elles, K.C.B. The proceedings were opened by a speech from Major-General Sanford, commanding Meerut District, who testified to the satisfactory manner in which the meeting had been managed, and carried to a successful conclusion by Colonel Hill A. A. G. for Musketry, Major Graham, Camp Commandant, Captain Dennys, Camp Adjutant, Captain Hall, in charge of the native competitors in the camp, and the musketry staff officers and range officers, who had assisted Colonel Hill.

Colonel Hill then came forward and delivered the following speech: Sir William Elles, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the President of this Association, has directed me to ask you, sir, to be kind enough to present the prizes at this meeting, as he regrets that his absence on inspection tour in the Madras Command makes it impossible for him to be present to day. I take this opportunity on behalf of this Council to explain as briefly as I can the changes that have been made during the past year and the present position of the Association. It was apparent from the results of the last two or three years that, judging by the number of members and of competitors, the popularity of the Association left much to be desired, and matters came to a climax at the conclusion of last meeting, when the reserve fund was found to be completely exhausted and the Association was practically bankrupt. This state of affairs having been carefully considered by Sir George White, I was directed to address a letter to the officers commanding corps, asking their opinion as to the possibility of revising the popularity of the Association and as to the lines on which it could best be worked. The result of this appeal was that the army generally voted for the abolition of local meetings and for the establishment of a great central meeting, to be worked as far as possible on the lines of the National Rifle Association of England at Bisley. The Commander-in-Chief approved of this. At the same time he laid stress on the necessity of encouraging officers to take part in Rifle meetings, believing that a high standard of shooting in a regiment and therefore in the army is in proportion to the interest evinced by the officers. That his Excellency was justified in holding this opinion would seem to be borne out by the results of this meeting, for we find that in the team competitions of the two regiments that specially distinguished themselves, the Hampshire and Oxford Light Infantry, the officers have borne a leading part. It is worthy of note that of the 12 men selected from their performances at this meeting to represent the army in the final match against the Volunteers, shot to-day, no less than 9 of the 12 belong to the Hampshire and the Oxford Light Infantry. That the change inaugurated has been a distinctly popular one has been shown by the fact that whereas last year only 44 officers were members of the Association, we now have 230 enrolled on our books, and that though many regiments recently returned from Chitral were unable to be represented, no less than 57 regimental teams have shot in the team competition of yesterday and to-day as against 22 last year. From letters in the newspapers and others received by me direct from Volunteers, it might have appeared to those who did not know the Volunteers as well as I do, that the Volunteers would not support the Association under the altered conditions, but I had no anxiety on this point. I felt sure that the Volunteers were to be depended on, as they always have been, as amongst the strongest supporters of the Association, and I am sure I but echo the sentiments of every one here, when I say that these meetings would lose more than half their interest if the Volunteers were absent. They give no trouble, they make their own arrangements for coming here, for staying here and for going away. They are always ready to shoot and shoot well for any and every match open to them. So far from being disheartened in the event of not winning, to a volunteer that is in itself a stronger reason for coming next time to do better. When it was decided to work the Association on the lines of Bisley it necessitated register-keepers, telephone-signallers and markers, independent of the garrison, for it was unreasonable to expect any garrison to supply 20 officers and 280 non-commissioned officers and men for permanent duty for ten days on the ranges. This was provided for by asking each regiment to send with their team one or two non-commissioned officers for duty, whilst the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas at Dehra and the 24th Punjab Infantry at Delhi sent 180 markers, and for this assistance we are all much indebted to Colonels Begbie and Money-Simons. The expenses connected with this meeting are obviously very great. We have had to make 340 targets and rebuild some of the butts which had failed us in the wet weather last year, but I am glad to be able to say we are in a very satisfactory state financially. The shooting throughout has been of a very high order. The weather has been fine, though strong winds have prevailed, but here the advantage of a central meeting is manifest; for, however bad the weather may be, all competitors shoot under the same conditions and the element of luck in the matter of weather is thus practically eliminated. Considering the winds that have prevailed, the average of 4·37 made by Bandsman Brannigan, Oxford Light Infantry, who is champion of the year, is a very fine performance. The presence of such distinguished rifle shots, as General Hume, Colonel Ottley, Captains Dale and Weston and Major Tickner, is a cource of much pleasure to the younger shots of to-day, and is much appreciated by every body. Amongst the many fine scores made during the meeting, I think there has been none which has given such universal pleasure to all of us as the full score at 500 yars made by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Hume in his 48th year of service, but I would add that this is not the first time that he has made a full score. Some among us who were competing for the Viceroy's Cup a quarter of a century ago will remember how General Hume astonished us all at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards by making a full score at 800 yards, and a total of 110 out of 120, firing with the military rifle. The shooting of the Indian Army has been good, but I think some of the old shots have not come up to their former performances, and with probably some reasons in it, they atribute it to the fact that their rifle barrels are a good deal worn and not capable of giving the results they formerly achieved. The native army championship is won by Havildar Bahadur Ali 29th Punjab Infantry, with an average of 3·97 per shot. When his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was here last year, he gave orders that British competitors at this meeting should, if possible shoot with cordite this year intead of the black pellet powder and this has given great satisfaction and has established a confidence in the Lee-Metford, which the soldier did not feel when competing with black powder.

Lieutenant General Sir. William Elles then rose and delivered the following speech:—It is with much pleasure that I am here to-day in compliance with the desire of the Commander-in-Chief to distribute the prizes won at this meeting, and it is no donbt as satisfactory to the prize-winners as it is to me that the prizes are so numerous and substantial. General Sanford and Colonel Hill have given us what we may call the statistics of this metting. I hear on all sides how much satisfaction the management has given, and how excellent have been the arrangements down to the minutest detail. Those who have taken part in this meeting will duly appreciate this fact and beyond making my own acknowledgments to the staff, I need say no more. Good wine needs no bush. The success must, I think, be attributed primarily to a peculiarly efficient musketry staff, so many of whom it is a satisfaction to see present here to-day and in no less degree to the estimation in which they are held by all ranks in the army. It is impossible for those whose recollection does not travel back to the 50's and 60's to realize the change that has taken place in this respect. I myself was a musketry instructor more than 40 years ago, and I can speak from experience of the feeling that prevailed in those days. So great was the dislike to musketry that the very name was odious and the instructor had a very bad time of it in many cases and with no other reason shared the odium of the Hythe system. It was very up hill work. This has now all been changed and the extraordinary zeal shown by all who attend the school is universally attested by the musketry staff. As to the results of the meeting from the competitor's point of view, I need say little. The facts speak for themselves. The meeting has been fully representative of all classes embraced within the limits of the Association—I may say of all ages as well as all classes, for wes have present the original members of the N. I. R. A., the predecessor of the B. P. R. A., and amongst these it must be satisfactory to all soldiers to see so well to the front and as a winner of one of the principal prizes, the veteran General, who in former years held a high command in this army and has been for many years a distinguished rifle shot. There are also Civil Servants and Volunteers of long standing and the army is perhaps more fully represented than on any previous occasion. Speaking of the army representation, there is significant fact, that for the first time several regiments now classed in the Bengal command have sent up teams, and as to the numbers, I am informed that competitors have had to be refused. This is a point that requires consideration. There is no question that all comers should be provided for, but there are limits to expansion, and under these conditions it becomes a question of how the pressure had best be met. This present meeting is being held under conditions which differ from previous years. The military forces which are embraced in the B. P. R. A. have, during the past year, undergone a cleavage, and with this change it is doubtful if the Bengal Presidency, which gave the name to our Association, has not practically ceased to exist. If the meeting cannot provide for its competitors, are we to have a cleavage of the Association? This question has been under consideration, and there are the interests of this command to be taken into consideration, and then there are the wishes of our neighbours across the Jamna to be ascertained. It is a question whether general conditions will not be met by having two Associations instead of one and confining our own Association to the limits of this command. But I cannot pretend to indicate in any way what the future will be. I can only briefly indicate the forces which are at work; the decision will rest with the higher authorities. But after all, these meetings are but a means to an end and the expression of that spirit of musketry, which happily is now in the ascendent and shows every sign of continuing. So it is no army question, it is essentially national. No movement amongst us can rise which is not national. This shooting is nothing new; witness the names of many English villiages ending in "butts," which attest to the love of archery that was a national movement, and the popularity of rifle shooting is in these days equally national. So, whether we have one great meeting on the present basis or two great meetings or a larger number of smaller meetings, we may, I think, look forward to the future of our annual gatherings with every confidence that there will be no lack of attendance or interest in rifle-shooting."

He then distributed the prizes in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen and the members of the garrison.

General Sir Robert Hume then expressed in the name of the competitors the pleasure they had derived from the meeting and their thanks to Colonel Hill and his officers for the trouble they had taken to ensure their comfort. The Meerut Meeting of the B. P. R. A. for 1895 was thus brought to a successful close amid a chorus of approval and general satisfaction.

BRITISH ARMY.

Match XXIII.—The Begum of Bhopal's prizes:—Sergeant Officer, N. W. R, 49, tea set, value Rs. 200; Sergeant-Major English, School of Musketry, for Mrs. Curtis, 49, fruit dish, value Rs. 120; Major Sir Robert Colleton, Bart., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 49, a pair of fruitdishes, value Rs. 80; Corporal Jahans, East Indian Railway Volunteers, 49, cigarette box, value Rs. 70; Captain Ozzard, Hampshire Regiment, 43, a pair of cruets, value Rs. 70; Sergeant Martin, N.-W. R., 48, pocket binoculars, value Rs. 60; Quartermaster Grubb, Queen's Regiment, 48, pocket binoculars, value Rs. 60; Sergeant Castagnola, Oxford Light Infantry, 48, paper knife, vale Rs. 50; Sergeant-Instructor Joye, Midland Railway Volunteers, 48, paper knife, value Rs. 40; Volunteer Morrison, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, for Mrs. Curtis, 48, pair of muffineers, value Rs. 25.

Match XXIV.—Army "versus" Volunteers, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Army team won with the following scores:—Colour-Sergeant White, Hampshire Regiment, 35, 34, 30, total 99; Sergeant Osborne, Oxford Light Infantry, 33, 20, 32, total 97; Private Donnelly, Oxford Light Infantry, 32, 34, 30, total 96; Bandsman Brannigan, Oxford Light Infantry, 30, 34, 30, total 94; Captain Ozzard, Hampshire Regiment, 31, 30, 32, total 93; Captain White, Oxford Light Infantry, 31, 34, 27, total 92; Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, 31, 28, 33, total 92; Sergeant Slade, 31, 33, 27, total 91; Sergean-Major English, School of Musketry, 30, 32, 28, total 90; Sergeant Castagnola, Oxford Light Infantry 31, 31, 26, total 88; Mr. Ronay-Dougal, Somerset Light Infantry; 29, 33, 24, total 86; Private Henry, Seaforth Highlanders, 27, 31, 25, total 83; grand total 1,101; average, 91·75. Volunteers.—Mr. Bright, N.-W. R. 30, 31, 32, total 93; Corporal Jahans, E. I. R, 32, 34, 27, total 93; Major Tickner, N.-W. R., 30, 32, 30, total 92; Corporal Porter, Bombay-Baroda Railway, 28, 31, 32, total 91; Sergeant Carthy, Bombay-Baroda Railway, 29, 32, 30, total 91; Colour-Sergeant Green, N.-W. R., 29, 32, 28, total 89; Sergeant Finnigan, Bombay-Baroda Railway, 29, 33, 26, total 88; Captain Dale, E. I. R., 31, 32, 25, total 88; Volunteer Meakin, E. I. R. 27, 28, 31, total 86; Corporal Dunn, E. I. R., 28, 34, 24, total 86; Major Rickie, N.-W. R., 28, 32, 25, total 85; Sergeant Bwye, Bombay-Baroda Railway, 26, 30, 26, total 82; grand total, 1,064. The Army won by 37 points, and each member of the winning team was presented with a small silver cup. The Army team was captained by Captain Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, while Captain Weston coached the Volunteers.

No change took place in the revolver matches, the best scores of which have already been sent.

NATIVE ARMY.

Match XX.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart's prize' inter-regimental, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Twenty-seven teams competed. Result:—1st, the Deoli Irregular Force's Cavalry, score as follows:—Lance-Duffadar Gopal Singh, 28, 34, 29, total 91; Sawar Ram Singh, 27, 32, 28, total 88; Jemader Jag Singh, 32, 30, 25, total 87; Lance-Duffadar Badawa Singh, 29, 33, 24, total 86; Kote-Duffadar Kishen Singh, 29, 26, 29, total 84; Duffadar Bagahat Singh, 24, 31, 23, total 78; grand total, 514. The prize was a silver cup, value Rs. 400; a purse of Rs. 60, 2nd, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, 512; Rs. 40, 3rd, Guides Infantry, 503; 4th, 35th Sikhs, 501; 5th, 26th Punjab Infantry, 497; 6th, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, 495; 7th, 29th Punjab Infantry, 492; 8th, 33rd Punjab Infantry, 486; 9th, 12th Bengal Infantry, 486; 10th, 16th Bengal Infantry, 479.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

342-95, 386-95, and 537-95—Inp erson—Bai Radha vs Mathuradas Ramdas
54-95—In person—Luxmeebai vs Vilhoba Raboba—In person
55-95—In person—Sidie Jamal vs Balla Bhoodin Khote
56-95—In person—Sitaram Bhai Sonar vs Mungesh Shabram and another
37-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Alwaram Anandram—Thakoredas D and Co
58-95—In porfon—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Deepchand Nehalchand—Nanu and H
59-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Souar vs Haji Assan Haji Abdool Nooran—Payne G and S
60-95—In person—Tukaram Mahadeo vs Parvatibai alias Gungabai
61-95—In person—Sittaram Bhaisonar vs Mowjee Shankar and adother
62-95—In person—Sittaram Bhaisonar vs Choonilal Fakir Moti
63-95—In person—Sittaram Bhaisonar vs Narayen Purshotam and others

Postponed Long Causes.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Kheteey Jaitha and others vs Welljee Natha and others—Little and Co
108-94—M N Saklatwala—Sullemanjee Ebrahimjee vs Moosa Jan Mahomed and others—Thakoredas D and C,
138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
484-94—Thakoredas D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Baboobhoy Boga—Dikshit and D,
568-94—Dikshit and H—Nassarbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.
492-94—Little and Co—Narrandas Karsandas vs Oodhowjee Visram and and another—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.
108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmibai and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justie BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

964-95—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.
862-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.
475-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Visnnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.
211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants in person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gocuidas Callianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co. Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.
Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Callianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookeria and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S
688-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderow S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

434-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat vs Goolam Hoosein Walad Baba Fakir
443-95—Nanu and H—George Cotton and others vs Manibhai Khandoobhai Dessai
469-95—Chalk W and S—John Mason Cook vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Framji M and M.
480-95—Edgelow and G—Runchordas Javerchand vs Soonderji Callianji
561-95—Bhaishanker and K—Dayal Bhimjee vs Bai Champabai and another
564-95—Dickshit and H—Tribhowandas Narayendas vs Abdool Hoosein Ibramjee
565-95—Bicknell M and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Kurshedbai and another
572-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee M homed Abba vs Chundoo Miya bin Miya Patel—K J Mantri

Postponed Long Causes.

201-95—Bicknell M and M—Ruttonsey Premjee vs Jesing Jao Barretto and others
290-95—Bicknell M and M—C A Turner vs Ratanbai and another—Payne G and S
155-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Inderjee vs Goculdas Inderjee and another—Tyabjee D and C
352-95—Hiralal and M—Dewsey Tejpal vs Vijbai and another—Chalk W and S
25-95—Dikshit and D—Cassambhoy Corumsep vs Ibrahim Ladhubhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ajax, 117 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, (4th December) in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 98 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain S Croix, R N R, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta (2nd December) brought a cargo of 6,359 tons coal and general.

THE steamer Aislavy, 1,798 tons, Captain H Upperton, which arrived here on Sunday, from Blyth (10th November) brought a cargo of 2,762 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R C Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow via Liverpool (16th November), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain J Black, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta (29th November) via coast ports, brought a general cargo, Miss Campbell, and Mr Wansborough as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Hochheimer, 1,829 tons, Captain W Beisang, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from hamburg (2nd November) brought a general cargo and Mr R T Jones as cabin and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Kronx, Mr R Peterson, Rev Boeham, Rev Smith, Rev Martin, Mr and Mrs Jacob Moses, Mr D P De Souza, Miss T Watson and 70 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain W Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, (13th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Chandler, Miss Chandler, Mrs Anent, Miss Anent, Mr Daris, Mr Tate, Mr Thurston, and Mr Dove. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	City of London (s)	Warden	Glasgow, Nov 16
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c
	Alecto (s)	Marshall	Hull, Nov 13
	R I M S Clive	Finny	Karachi, Dec 14

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for Venice, &c
" Naseri, for Aden, Jedda, &c

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
3	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay
5	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Do
	Dumra s	Russell	Do
	Thibet s	Garrett	Mauritius
7	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay
9	Strathard s	Greggans	Cardiff
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Purulia s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay
	M Bacquehem s		Do

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
3	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay
5	Kola s	Livingstone	Do
	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull
6	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool via Marseilles
	Bahaduri s	Fairwether	Bombay
7	Dumra s	Russell	Do
9	Purulia s	Robertson	Do
10	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Thibet, Garett, Ismailji Curimji, for Bombay
" Strathard, Greggans, D Graham & Co, (not known)
" Dwarka, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" Marquis Bacquehem
" Queen Adelaide, Ritson, R Steuart & Co, for Australia

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Assyria s (Bombay)—159 cwts cotton unpressed, 360 corges skins for transhipment to Madras, 210 lbs tea for transhipment to Madras.
Dumra s (Bombay)—325 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,185 bales wool, for transhipment to Liverpool, 122 cwts wool unpressed, 5,970 cwts wheat, 288 corges skins, 160 corges hides for transhipment to Hamburg.
Transvaal s (Hull)—74,502 cwts wheat, 175 corges hides, and 2,000 cwts bones.
Leander s (Bombay)—889 cwts cotton unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—500 pieces white goods (foreign), and 336 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Venice s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,850 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,544 pieces white goods (foreign) and 100 cwts yellow metal.
Madura s (Bombay) 240 pieces prints (forein) 6 cwts yellow metal.
Leander s (London)—100 pieces white goods (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—300 pieces prints (foreign).
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—40,711 pieces grey goods (foreign), 56,090 pieces white goods (foreign), 35,588 pieces prints (foreign), 6,400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 40,760 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 328 cwts iron bar, &c, and 176 cwts steel.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—254 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,692 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,321 pieces white goods (foreign), 641 pieces prints (foreign).
Simla s (Bombay)—120 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,312 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,100 lbs tea grey yarns (Indian).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—495 pieces grey goods (foreign), 302 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,485 pieces white goods (foreign), 361 pieces prints (foreign), 200 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 20 cwts iron bar &c, 130 cwts steel, 225 cwts copper, and 27 cwts yellow metal.
Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—1,933 cwts iron bar &c, and 1,040 cwts steel.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—1,679 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,888 pieces grey goods (Indian), 8,980 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,778 pieces prints (foreign), 8,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 22 cwts copper, and 23 cwts yellow metal.
Kola s (Bombay)—3,485 pieces grey goods (foreign), 20,610 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,072 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,183 pieces prints (foreign), 115 pieces prints (Indian), 15,808 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,660 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 115 cwts steel, 26 cwts copper, 6 cwts yellow metal.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—60 pieces grey goods (foreign), 300 pieces white goods (foreign), 70 cwts yellow metal.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

3RD DAY.

To be held on Saturday, January 1896:—

FIRST RACE—"The Midget Stakes"—Rs 199 For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1895 Weight: 13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs W I Distance: 3 furlongs

SECOND RACE—"The Colonials"—Rs 199. For all horses that have not won a race, value Rs 500. Weight: For age and class raised 2 st Penalties: Winners, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs Allowances: Horses landed since 1st Augst, 1895, allowed 8 lbs; Maidens, 4 lbs; horses that have not won Rs 90, 4 lbs Accumulative Distance: 1 mile.

THIRD RACE—"The Desert Stakes"—Rs 199 For Arabs and Galloways of other classes that have not won a race value Rs 500 Weight: Arabs, W A raised 21 lbs Arab Galloways allowed 7 lbs English and Australian Galloways, 14 hands, to carry 10st 10 lbs Countrybreds, 14 hands, to carry 9 st 10 lbs W I Penalties: Winners once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs Allowances: Horses landed since 1st August, 1895, 10 lbs; Maidens, 4 lbs; horses that have not won Rs 180, 4 lbs Accumulative Dittance: 1 mile.

FOURTH RACE—"Galloway Cup"—Rs 199 For Arab Galloways, 13-3 and under that have not won a race value Rs 500 Weight: 13-3 to carry 10st 10 lbs W I Penalties Winners, once, 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftner 10 lbs Allowances Galloways landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 10 lbs; Maidens 4 lbs; Galloways that have not won Rs 90, 4 lb; Accumulative Distance: 6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE—"Lilliputs"—Rs 199. For all ponies that have not won a race value Rs 500. Weight: English and Colonials. 13-2 to carry 11st 7 lbs; Arabs, 13-2, to carry 10st 9 lbs; Country breds, 13-2, to carry 10 st 5 lbs, W. I. Penalties: Winners, once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances: Ponies landed since 1st August. 1895. allowed 5 lbs; Maidens 4 lbs; Ponies that have never won Rs 90, 4 lbs, Accumulative, Distance: 5 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. All entrance money to go to the Fund.
3. (a), 1st entries, to close December 24th, Rs, 10.
   2nd entries, to close December 31st, Rs. 10.
   (b), Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, otherwise they will be declined
4. In all races where there are 8 starters, Rs. 7 will be given to second horse and Rs. 50 to third; with five staters Rs. 50 to second only.
5. Professional riders who have won a race value Rs. 1060, to carry 5 lbs. extra in all races. Riders who have not won a race value Rs 180, allowed 3 lbs in all races.
6. Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making their entries, subject to a fine of Rs 15.
7. A subscription of Rs 2, will cover entrance to Grand Stand for all extra Meetings except "Steeple Chases." Day tickets—Rs 5, Ladies introduced by subscribers and day ticket-holders free; non-subscribers running horses in the meeting to subscribe Rs 5.
8. Starting declarations must be given in not later than 45 minutes before each race and must state weight to be carried and name of Jockey.
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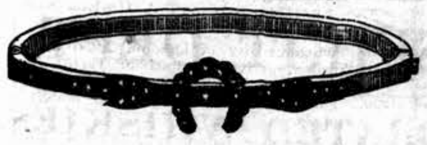

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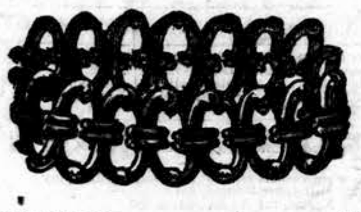

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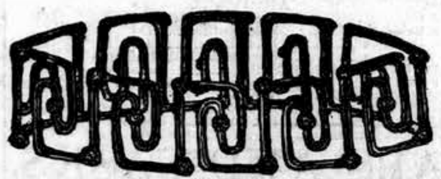

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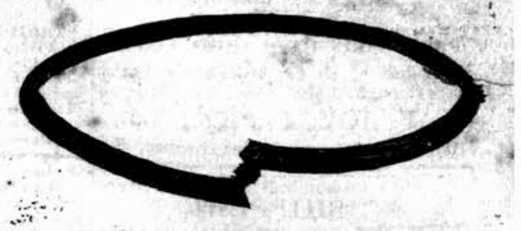

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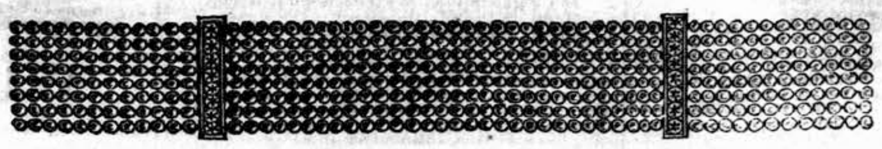

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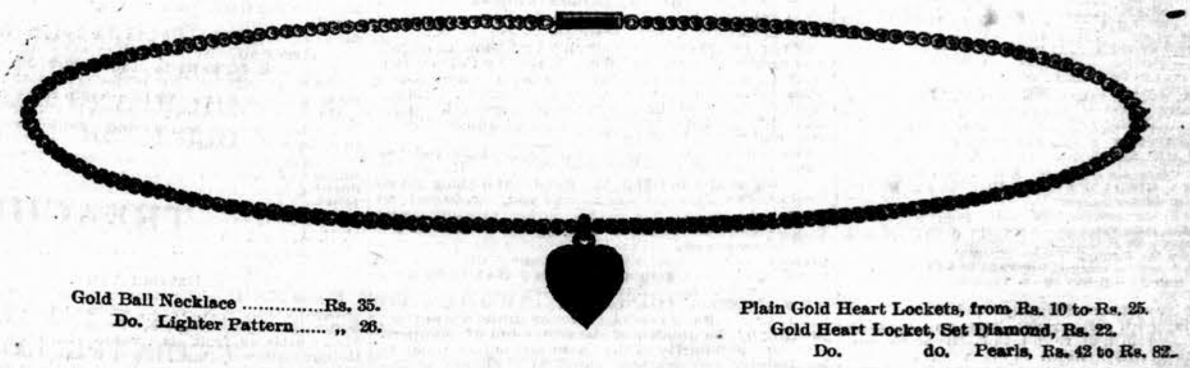

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